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LITTLE BOPEEP.

Just then a flock of beautiful sheep,
Slowly followed by little Bopeep,
Came in by a door that stood ajar.
"Where, where are our tails?" they cried. "Ba-a!"

With vine and brier and water-cress
Dear Little Bopeep had fringed her dress;
Far she had race l over hills and dales
To find her poor sheep's beautiful tails.

She had spied them hanging o'er a brook,
Had pulled them down with her little crook;
Ten lovely tails of the whitest wool,
They crowded her crimson apron full.

"I cannot make them stay on," she sighed;
"I think they must have been to much dried."
Then bleated the sheep, and poor Bopeep
Dropped all their tails and began to weep.

Now it happened that each little tail
Fell with her tears in a golden pail;
And Bopeep's tears, like the hill-side dew,
Curled them all up again good as new.

When out of the pail she saw them leap,
Each to its own particular sheep,
And fasten themselves, quite snug and true,
Exactly where they formerly grew.

Oh, merrily laughed our shepherdess,
And wiped her sweet eyes, and smoothed her dress,
While those sly sheep, concealing surprise,
Fustively tried their tails, and looked wise.

Harper's Magazine for January.

THE BACHELOR'S SURPRISE.

A chill December evening, with the rain and snow forming a disagreeable sort of conglomeration on the side walks, the gas lamps at the corner flickering sullenly through the mist, and the wind taking one viciously as one came round the corner. Not a pleasant evening to assume possession of a new house: but necessity knows no law, and Mr. Barkdale put up his night-key into the red-brick house in the middle of the block, sincerely hoping that his new landlady would have common-sense to light a fire in the grate.

"Is it you, sir?" Mrs. Hinman quoth beamingly. "There's a good fire, and it's all right."

"All right, eh?" said the bachelor, feeling the blue tip of his frosted nose to see whether it had escaped from being frozen off entirely. "Well, I am glad to hear that. Have the trunks come?"

"Oh, yes, sir, and the other things."

"What other things? demanded Mr. Barkdale.

But Mrs. Hinman pursed her lips up. "I wasn't to tell, sir, please."

"Rather an eccentric old lady," thought Mr. Barkdale, pushing past her to the third-story front room, which he had solemnly engaged the day before.

It had been rather a dark and dingy little den by the light of the moon; but now, softened by the coral shine of a well-filled grate, it wore quite another and a brighter aspect.

"Velvet paper on the walls, gilt paneling, red carpet, and a Sleepy-Hollow chair," thought Mr. Barkdale, glancing around. "Not so uncomfortable, after all. When I get my things unpacked, it will seem quite homelike."

He set down his valise in the corner, deliberately opened it, took out a pair of slippers, and invested his tired feet therein. Next he laid off his overcoat.

"Now for a cigar," thought he.

But the brown-layered weed was yet in his hand, when there was a bustle, and a flutter, and a whisper, and a merry noise on the landing outside, and the door flew open, as if by magic, to admit half-a-dozen blooming, laughing girls.

Mr. Barkdale dropped his cigar, and retreated a step or two.

"Don't be alarmed," said the tallest and prettiest of the bevy; "It's only a surprise."

"A very agreeable one. I'm sure, said our friend, recovering in some degree his presence of mind.

"There's no mistake, I hope," said a yellow-dressed blonde. "Your name is not Greenfield?"

"No mistake at all, I assure you, said Mr. Barkdale. "Of course it is not Greenfield. Sit down ladies.":

And he pushed forward the Sleepy-Hollow chair, a camp-stool and two rheumatic reception chairs, which were all the accommodations presented by his apartment.

But instead of accepting his courtesy, the girls all fluttered out again giggling, and in a second, before he could realize the strange condition of affairs, they were back again, bearing benches and a tablecloth, dishes, bouquets, a pyramid of maccaronies, piled up plates of sandwiches, of frosted cake, an a mysterious something like unto and ice-cream freezer.

The golden-tressed girl clapped her hands.

"Younee dn't think we are going to do all this for you, sir," she said.

'Oh,' said Mr. Barkdale, blushfully "If—I—hadn't any such impression."

"It's all a surprise designed for Kate's cousin."

"Is it?" said Mr. Barkdale, more in the dark than ever.

"And how do you suppose we found it all out?" demanded the tall girl with the black eyes and scarlet feather in her hat.

"I haven't the least idea."

"We found your letter to Kate, and we girls read it, and we resolved to take you and her both by surprise. She is to be here in half an hour. Barbara—that is Barbara Morris, in the blue merino dress," with a turn of her long lashes toward the golden-haired girl, "pretends that she has moved here; and Kate is to come and spend the evening with Barbara. Won't it be a joke?"

"Stupendous!" said our hero, gradually beginning to comprehend the fact that he was mistaken for some one else.

"What will Kate say when she sees you here?" ejaculated another maid, merrily.

"Ah! what, indeed?" said Mr. Barkdale, wondering in what words he could best explain matters.

"Of course we shall all look the other way while you are kissing and hugging her," said Miss Barbara demurely.

"Very considerate of you, I am sure," observed Mr. Barkdale.

"She's the sweetest girl in New York," exclaimed the tall damsel, enthusiastically. "I am one of her dearest friends. We work our sewing-machines side by side at Madame Grindard's. Hasn't she ever written to you about Alice Moore?"

"I—I don't just this moment recall that she has."

"Oh, well, it doesn't matter," said Alice. "Just you sit down, and be a good boy, while we fix the tables. Aren't those roses beautiful? My goodness, gracious, how astonished Kate will be!"

"She can't be more so than I am," said Mr. Barkdale, sinking into the Sleepy Hollow chair, and passing his handkerchief vaguely across his forehead. "Well, it's a mere matter of fate; I can't see how I am to explain myself; and yet perhaps, I ought to explain. Ladies—"

"Hush-sh-sh-sh, cried the pretty girls in a hissing chorus; "Kate's coming; Bessie has brought her. Hush-sh-sh! Don't say a word, Mr. Greenfield." The golden-haired girl's hand was clapped promptly over his mouth. Alice Moore grasped his arm spasmodically, and the other four danced a sort of bewitching little war-dance about him, while a seventh girl entered—a pretty, Madonna-faced little creature like a dove.

"Come and kiss him, Kate," cried all the others. "Now don't be ridiculous, for we shan't take any notice. Here he is!"

"Kiss who?" cried Kate, standing still and staring all around her. "Girls, what on earth do you mean?"

"You provoking thing!" said Barbara, stamping her little foot. "Do you suppose we are all fools?" Why, of course, we know all about him! It's Mr. Greenfield—your cousin, Kate—the young M. D.

Kate looked around in bewilderment.

"Where?"

"Why, here!"

"Nothing of the sort?" said Miss Kate, demurely.

Our hero stood up, feeling himself growing uncomfortably warm and red

"Ladies," he said, "there's some mistake here. I said at the outset that my name was not Greenfield."

"There!" cried the girls at once.

"There!" echoed Kate defiantly.

"Didn't we tell you?" cried the girls.

"Didn't I tell you?" retorted Kate. "Be kind enough to let us know what your name is sir."

"Cephas Barkdale!" said the wretched victim of a misunderstanding.

"But," said Miss Moore, "you said it was Nott Greenfield."

"Of course I did!" said the puzzled bachelor. "It isn't Greenfield, and it never will be unless I have it changed by act of Legislature."

"O-h-h!" cried the girls. "Dear, dear, to be sure! And we thought you were Kate's lover—and his name is N-o-double t—Nott Greenfield."

Do hold your tongues, you ridiculous things!" said Kate, half-vexed, half-laughing. "What must Mr. Barkdale think of us?"

"I think you are very nice," said Mr. Barkdale, gallantly.

Miss Barbara in the meantime had taken a slip of paper out of her pocket. She uttered a hysterical shriek.

"It's all my fault!" she exclaimed. "It was No. 39 instead of 36—and the tail of the horrid figures turned the wrong end up—that's all. And the cake and the flowers and everything.

"Stop, ladies, if you please," said Mr. Barkdale, courteously. "Because the surprise has come to the wrong place is no reason why the right person should not enjoy it. Allow me to give up this room to your use this evening. I will just step across the street and send Mr. Nott Greenfield over.

"But you must return with him," said the girls.

And Mr. Barkdale was not allowed to depart until he had promised.

Mr. Nott Greenfield—a good-looking medical student—who had the "sky-parlor" directly opposite—came promptly on mention of the name of Kate Keliford, and did the polite thing in introducing Mr. Barkdale; and Barkdale ate of the sandwiches, and enjoyed the cake and cream, and coaxed Miss Barbara to pin a little pink rosebud in the buttonhole of his coat, and enjoyed himself prodigiously.

"I'd like to be surprised like this every night in the year!" said he.

"O, you greedy creature!" said Miss Barbara

"But there was one time I seriously meditated throwing myself out of the window," said he, "when you told me I was to kiss Kate."

Dear, dear!" said Barbara, ironically; "That would have been dreadful, wouldn't it?"

"But the awkwardness of the thing."

"I dare say you never kissed a pretty girl", pouted the blonde.

"I never did," said the bachelor, growing bold; "but I will now, if you say so."

"But I don't say so," said Barbara coloring and laughing. "Behave yourself, sir!"

Mr. Barkdale went home with the fair Barbara, and they grew to be very great friends, and where's the use trying to conceal how it all ended? They were married at the year's end, with all the six surprisers for bridesmaids, Kate Keliford included. Mr. Nott Greenfield proposes to follow the example as soon as he gets his diploma.

A CONCERT was recently given at Birmingham, England, in which the principal attraction was to be Miss Carlotta Patti. When the audience had waited about 20 minutes after the advertised time for commencing, Mr. Lindsay Sloper came forward and made the "unpleasant communication," that Mrs. Carlotta Patti would not appear. He explained that on her arrival she had taken great offense at finding herself announced as "the sister of Miss Adelina Patti." She would listen to no apology, and left Birmingham by the 7:30 train.

A MAN somewhat under the influence of liquor took another man who sat next to him at the theatre in Troy, the other night, into his confidence and told him all about his preparations to break open a safe, offering him a share in the job. The second man was one of the city detectives, and the generous thief soon found himself in jail.

ONE DEED OF GOOD.

If I might do one deed of good;
One little deed before I die,
Or think one noble thought, that should
Hereafter not forgotten lie,
I would not murmur, though I must
Be lost in death's unnumbered dust.

The filmy wing that wafts the seed
Upon the careless wind to earth,
Of its short life has only need
To find the gem fit place for birth;
For one swift moment of delight
It whirls, then withers out of sight.

—London Spectator.

LAMIA.

I met a woman in the glade:
Her hair was soft and brown,
And long bent silken lashes weighed
Her ivory eye-lids down.

I kissed her hand, I called her blest:
I held her leal and fair,—
She turned to shadow on my breast,
And melted into air!

And, lo! about me, fold on fold,
A writhing serpent hung,
An eye of jet, a skin of gold,
A garnet for a tongue!

—Aldarich.

"CHEMLIN" AND "CHEMILOON."

MRS. SWISSHELM'S NEW ARTICLE FOR FEMALE UNDERWEAR.

[Woman's Journal.]

So many have written to me about the "Chemlin," and so much interest is exhibited on the subject of dress reform, that I beg space in these columns for a description of my inventions. I am assured that several of them are patentable, and to prevent any one from making private property of what I prefer should be a public benefit, I shall try to instruct my readers in the art and mystery of making each and all of these improved garments.

First, there is the "Chemlin," a combination of closed drawers and long-sleeved chemise. The front has a full bosom, and opening enough to pass the head through. There is a broad hem in the center and a facing around each sleeve running down to the drawers, as a foundation for buttons and button-holes. The back is like that of a short sack nightgown, with a Y shaped facing, from the center of each shoulder and meeting in the back with one which runs down for a button or button-hole to support outside or inside drawers. The drawers are open at the right side and across the back, which gives the opening through which one gets in, first the upper, then the lower, part of the body, and with one button on the right side of the drawers and one at the throat, are completely covered, without fear of gaps or exposure. The shoulders fit exactly, and are short, leaving the joint to work in the sleeves. Made of flannel or muslin they support knit drawers perfectly, by putting buttons on the drawers and button-holes in the chemlin, while the facings give points for support for outside drawers, skirts and stockings.

I think it better to have knit underwear in two parts; for there is so much drag in a knit garment reaching from shoulders to ankles, that it greatly increases the wear and is less comfortable, but with knit drawers buttoned to the chemlin and the usual wrapper coming down to meet them, these troubles are obviated without the doubling folds; but I fasten nothing to the chemlin. For support I use the "carry all"; which is a substitute for corsets, fits the figure, is buttoned up in front, supports the bust, and affords support for stockings, outside drawers and skirts.

Then there is the "skirt supporter" for outside skirts, which are separate from the back or waist. This is composed of broad straps, crossed behind, passing over the shoulder, and meeting in front with a double set of narrow straps, two of which cross in front, while the other two pass down at each side. These straps are of firm cloth, double, are easily adjusted, should be sewed fast to the band of the dress; they give a perfect sense of security and of regular, even support.

Then there is the "underdress" which fits the figure like a glove, supports the bust, and has a puffed front that may be made to take the place of pads. It terminates in a skirt, can easily support drawers, stockings, and outside skirt without dragging the bust puffs; and for summer is a nice substitute for both chemise and corsets.

Last, there is the "gaiter drawers" the lower part, of waterproof, fitting the ankle, covering the instep and buttoned up on the outside. The upper part closed, drawers of any material warm enough to supersede the necessity for a skirt under the dress, if the latter is lined. These are buttoned to the "carry all," are invaluable for walking in cold or wet weather, and are easily exchanged for skirts on coming in, if one wishes the change.

I trust I have made the description so plain that any one can construct either or all of these articles, if they desire, remembering that the main ideas are uniform covering of the body, warmth without a burden of dry goods, room to breathe, divorce from whalebones, and such an arrangement that all the weight comes on the shoulder above the joint, and is evenly distributed between the neck and the point of the shoulders. To all women let me say, that room to breathe is a first necessity, room to walk is of but little less importance, and women must stop making mop sticks of their bodies before they can have health, or ought to exercise their right to the ballot.

JANE GRAY SWISSHELM.

NOTES ON LACE.

Galignani's Messenger has the following: The 19th of November is the fete of the women who make lace. That is the day on which they honor their patroness, St. Elizabeth of Hungary. The reason why that holy personage was selected for that high position is not well known, but the version generally accredited is, that the saint was almost constantly covered with a transparent veil of extreme fineness, and which resembled lace, a designation not invented at that time, since the veritable fabrication only made its first appearance in Belgium at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It was then coarse and made with thick thread. Colbert, who found the new article in his taste, determined to introduce the production of it into France. With that view he procured Belgian work-women, and founded in 1666, at Alencon, the first manufacture of real lace, and in the modern days the commerce of the article is immense. The production occupies 100,000 women in the Department of the Calvados, and more than 140,000 in Auvergne. The transactions must be calculated by millions of francs. The finest sorts come from Brussels. Then rank the Mechlin point, Vaienciennes, Alencon, English and Venetian point, and the blondes of Chantilly. The industry is pursued in about twenty departments in France, and some towns are especially remarkable for it, such as Caen, Arras, Clermont, Gisofs, Tours, Vienna, Avesnes, &c. It is also made in Switzerland and Holland, but of a quality not so esteemed. Lace is made of the fibre of flax, silk and gold and silver wire. The true article is that made from flax, and it is the finest and the dearest. Its value augments with the delicacy and perfection of the thread, which costs as much as 6,000 francs the kilogramme (two pounds). The lowest qualities are worth 200 francs the kilogramme. These prices of the raw material will give an idea of the ability required on the part of the work-women. Lace made with silk takes the name of blonde. It is the more sought after for being regular and of absolute whiteness, but it cannot be cleaned without determination. That made with gold and silver wire is used only for church ornaments and decorations.

THE REFORM DRESS.

[Female Physician in Des Moines Register.]

DEAR SIR: There seems to be quite an interest at present in the "dress reform" question, and I want "a word in." For nine years past I have worn what I call an undersuit, which now I prefer to "chemiloon." My husband, a very intelligent and thoughtful physician, was always suggesting some good idea in dress. I improved on the first idea in several ways until now I think it as nearly perfect as it can well be. As to the idea of its disfiguring a pretty woman, that is nonsense. If there is any perfect contour about a woman, the undersuit shows it to herself, at least, if she has no husband, and it is not supposable that even "pretty women" show all their toilet to every curious eye. I have persuaded many ladies to wear the undersuit, as it does away with garters—and I insist upon my patients laying off their garters. I am never afraid to run, climb a fence, or have a "rough-and-tumble" frolic with somebody's little folks. There is no danger that the loss of a button will precipitate a suggestive white muslin parcel into unwelcome view. I never have to step into a store and whisper with crimson cheeks to a gaping clerk that I must "fix my clothes," and hide behind a file of dry goods, while the clerk looks so innocent at the next customer. I wish there was some medium by which I could reach every woman who cares for good health and let her have my patterns. One more idea allow me to suggest on the health question. I have experienced considerably and watched closely the results. In bathing, a warm sponge bath with plenty of castile soap, applied one limb at a time, then rinsed off with cool water, wiped with a soft towel, brushed with a fine soft brush, gives the best texture of skin. Ladies who admire (as we all do) a velvety surface of body, fine in color, and magnetic to a high degree, will do well to follow this formula of bath. A coarse towel or stiff brush will not bear comparison in result.

MARRIAGE UNDER DURESS.

[Washington Star.]

Suit was instituted yesterday for Theodore T. Stockman against Emma Stockman for a decree of divorce. He says defendant is a daughter of Mr. George Ellis of Georgetown, and that she is about thirty years of age; that about a year ago he was introduced to her, and was induced to accompany her home, and subsequently visited her occasionally for from four to five months, when he discontinued his visits, and afterward saw her but once, and then at a distance, until October, when her father met him in Georgetown, and, to his profound astonishment, seized him forcibly by the collar and compelled him to go to his house and marry the defendant. He says he never promised to marry her; that her father literally dragged and forced the plaintiff to his house and took him into his parlor and closed the door, telling him to marry defendant, and plaintiff replying that he would not, Ellis put his hand into his bosom to draw a pistol, and said: Then you must take the consequences." He then complied, and immediately thereafter left the house, and has not lived with her since, and never will.

IUKA (Miss.) Herald: In the terrible storm which passed over our neighboring town of Tuscumbia, the railroad bridge near that town was blown down. It occurred just before the mail train going east arrived. In the pitchy darkness John Hall, the engineer, did not discover it until his engine was very near the terrible chasm. He, with a heroism rivaling the ancient martyrs, stood firm at his post, though to all human appearances, death was certain. He threw on the air-breaks and stopped every passenger car, and went down into the fearful abyss with his hand upon his lever and nerves calm and undisturbed. Those passengers were saved from a catastrophe too dreadful to contemplate. The engine took the leap of forty feet, but, thank God, the angels, with outstretched arms, preserved the noble man, and he was extricated, though severely injured.

WITH WORDS.

With words I greet thee for my heart;
And though to some they seem as naught,
I feel that they are much to one
Whose earnest friendship is not bought.

And when I stretch my arms to thee,
And when I place my hand in thine,
Believe the utmost truth I feel:
That naught can shake this love of mine.

'Tis lifted o'er the common things
Of outward gilding, inward dust—
A love that weareth friendship's guise
And crowns itself in perfect trust;

That looking out upon the world,
Past all its fame, ambition, hate,
Beholds beyond the friend who waits
In silence at the outer gate:

A postern, grown about by weeds—
The weeds of Time, of woe and care—
Some earthward bent by falling tears,
Some dead, or withered by despair.

—Esmeralda Boyle, in The Galaxy for January.

APPEARANCES ARE DECEITFUL.

EZEKIEL WHITMAN'S APPEARANCE IN THE OLD CITY TAVERN OF BOSTON.

When Maine was a district of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman was chosen to represent the district in the Massachusetts legislatue. He was an eccentric man, and one of the best lawyers of his time. He owned a farm, and did much work on his land; and when the time came for him to set out for Boston, his best suit of clothes was a suit of homespun. His wife objected to his going in that garb, but he did not care. "I will get a nice fashionable suit made as soon as I reach Boston," he said.

Reaching his destination, Whitman found rest at Doolittle's City tavern. Let it be understood that he was a graduate of Harvard, and at this tavern he was at home. As he entered the parlor of the house he found several ladies and gentleman assembled, and he heard a remark from one of them. "Ah, here comes a countryman of the homespun genus. Here's fun." Whitman stared at the company, and then sat down.

"Say, my friend, you are from the country," remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Ya-as," answered Ezekiel, with a ludicrous twist of the face.

The ladies tittered.

"And what do you think of our city?"

"It's a pooty thick settled place, anyhow. It's got a sweepin sight of house in it.

"And a good many people, too."

"Ya-as, I should guess so."

"Many people where you come from?"

"Wal, some."

"Plenty of ladies, I suppose?"

"Ya-as, a fair sprinklin'."

"And I don't doubt that you are quite a beau among them."

"Ya-as, I beaus 'em home—tew meetin' and singin' schewl."

"Perhaps the gentleman from the country will take a glass of wine?"

"Thank-ee. Don't keer if I do."

The wine was brought.

"You must drink a toast."

"Oh, git eout. I eat toast—never heard of sich a thing as drinkin' it. But I kin give ye a sentiment."

The ladies clapped their hands; but what was their surprise when the stranger, rising, spoke calmly and clearly as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every blessing earth can afford; and may you grow better and wiser with advancing years, bearing ever in mind that outward appearances are often deceitful. You mistook me, from my dress, for a country booby, while I, from the same superficial cause, thought you were ladies and gentlemen. The mistake has been mutual."

He had just spoken when Caleb Strong, the governor of the state, entered and inquired for Mr. Whitman.

"Ah, here I am, governor. Glad to see you." Then turning to the dumbfounded company he said.

"I wish you a very good morning."

POPULATION AND MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

M. Block's recent volumes of statistics on France, as compared with other nations, give some curious information with regard to the population of that country. It appears that the French have insensibly put in practice the theories of Malthus and other political economists who have taught that, to secure the prosperity of a country, its population must be kept within rigid bounds. The population of France has been nearly stationary for the last fifty years, and certainly the wealth which the people have discovered since the war has astonished the world. Whether the one fact is not the sequence of the other, is a question worthy of consideration.

In 1806, the population of France was 29,000,000. In 1821, it had swelled to but 30,000,000; in 1871, to but 36,000,000. As, between these last dates, France had lost 2,000,000 in the Province of Alsace and Lorraine, and had gained 700,000 by the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the real increase in her population in these fifty years was 7,300,000. And this augmentation did not arise from any increase in the number of births, but from the extended duration of lives in France. In 1806, the number of births was 916,000. In 1870, it was 943,000. This shows that, as time has progressed, or, in the words of M. Block, "as enlightenment has increased," the number of births decrease in proportion to the population. It also shows that the average longevity of the population has increased.

As M. Block justly argues, the conditions of life in France have improved. There is less destitution, less risk in perilous occupations, and greater medical skill in the counteraction of disease. As everywhere else, more male children are born in France than female children; and yet there are always more women than men making up the population. But the difference in the proportion is less than in other countries, and is being constantly reduced. Thus, in 1871, the proportion stood 40 81 men to 50 19 women. This result is one of the indirect proofs of the prosperity of the nation, as it indicates that the men are less and less liable to death from want, disease, and dangerous vocations.

With regard to marriage in France, M. Block testifies that here again the people exercise good sense. The greater part of them do indeed marry, but they are content to wait until their circumstances assure them a reasonable and permanent support. The average age at which Frenchmen marry is 31 in Paris and 30 in the west of France. In these late marriages, in the opinion of M. Block, lies the prime secret of France's prosperity.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

A disaster so harrowing and unprecedented as to shock every sensitive heart occurred Sunday afternoon, near Preakness, New Jersey, about four miles beyond Patterson. The small pond there was covered with a sheet of ice about an inch thick, and five children of Mr. John Dotterich, the proprietor of a large dairy establishment, ventured upon it with a sleigh. They were four girls, aged respectively sixteen, fifteen, thirteen and eight years, and a boy six years old, all healthy and blooming children, petted and beloved by their parents and relatives, and who, in their gay, rollicking mirth on the ice, little thought of the awful fate that awaited them. The pond was within sight of their home, and their mother was lovingly looking at their innocent sport when, at a spot near the centre of the pond, the ice gave way, and children and sleigh were plunged into the water. They struggled desperately for their lives, but their heartrending shrieks were of no avail, and they were in a few minutes buried in the icy water. The eldest child, a bright girl of sixteen, gave a last agonizing shriek of "Oh, mother, save me!" as she disappeared from her mother's sight. Three of the children had been in the sleigh, and the other two were pushing from behind, but it seems that they all met the same cruel fate. Boats were got ready and all possible efforts were made to save them, but in vain, and for several hours last evening none of the bodies could even be recovered. The agony of the mother as she saw her children engulfed in the icy pond beyond all human aid may well be imagined. The neighborhood was in a feverish state of excitement, and the most intense sympathy for the afflicted family is felt everywhere.

FARM NOTES.

ROTATION A PREVENTIVE AGAINST INSECTS.

Every kind of crop has its peculiar insects which feed on it, in the different stages of its growth. Some attack the roots, as the wire-worm, cut-worm, etc.; some the young leaves as they appear above ground, as the cut-worm, the turnip fly, etc.; some the stems, as the tobacco worm, the Colorado beetle; and some the grain, as the wheat fly, etc.

Many of these insects deposit their eggs in the ground, and from these proceed, in course of time, after their regular transformations, insects and worms that feed on each particular kind of crop. As long as the repetition of the same kind of crop takes place, the new generations of injurious insects find their favorite food, and increase and multiply until they become so numerous that a considerable part of the crop is destroyed by them.

If, instead of a repetition of the same kind of crop, a five or six course rotation is followed, the destructive insects being deprived of their favorite food for five or six years in succession, soon become greatly diminished. The larva or pupa are generally destroyed by the working of the soil, and the perfect insects from other localities are taught by instinct to seek more favorable places for depositing their eggs.

It is true that the wire-worm and the cut-worm feed on a variety of the cultivated crops, and it may be thought that a rotation would not have the effect of banishing them, but this is the exception and not the rule. Every gardener knows that in a small garden it is very difficult to keep the crops free from injurious insects. The reason is that, although rotation may be followed, the crops cannot be removed to a sufficient distance from the place which they occupied the previous year, and they are not beyond the reach of the insects. It is evident that in field or garden the farther any kind of crop is sown from the place a similar crop occupied the previous year, the better will be its chance of escaping from the peculiar insects which prey upon it.—[The Western Rural.

WINTER FEED FOR SHEEP.

From a recently published article, by J. J. Mechi, are extracted the following items of interest to breeders:

"The poorer qualities, quantities and admixture of food have much to do with the health and progress of animals. The nitrogenous and carbonaceous should bear due relation to each other. Food may be too rich, too poor, too nitrogenous, too glutinous, too laxative, or too astringent. Clean wheat will kill a horse if fed alone, but if fed with the chaff and straw in which it grows, it is healthful. He seldom losses a lamb or ewe in parturition, for they are fed on the mixed principle. He carefully avoids mangolds before lambing, and feeds sparingly of turnips. He rarely gives roots to his breeding animals before parturition; they contain so much common salt, potash and soda. 28lbs. of turnips, with their tops on, contain ½oz. of common salt; the same quantity of mangolds, with the tops, contain 1 1-3 oz. of salt; both have also a large quantity of soda.

He quotes Robinson, a noted veterinary surgeon, as saying, that when breeding ewes are fed large quantities of turnips, abortion is apt to result. This applies with greater force to mangolds. Mr. M. feeds at all times mixed food, keeping sheep and lambs both fat; selling his lambs this year at 12 months old, for 73 shillings each. They are cross-bred Lincolns and Down sheep. He closes with the pithy remark that 'Fat sheep make fat crops.'"

RIPENING PEARS.

Out of more than a thousand varieties of pears which it has been my fortune or misfortune to cultivate and handle in my time, I have yet to find one which was not better in quality when ripened off the tree than on it. The chemical changes which take place in the fruit during what is termed ripening appear to be more perfect if retarded than when hastened, hence the benefits of gathering early and placing where the process will proceed slowly. We have many varieties which, if allowed to ripen on the trees, have a coarse, gritty flesh, but become mellowed and softened, or as the pomologist would say, "buttery," when ripened in the house.

For winter sorts, like the Vicar of Winkfield, Laurence, and Duchesse, it is an excellent plan to wrap each specimen in tissue paper when packed away for one's own use. By an occasional examination of the top layer, the condition may readily be determined, and when ripening is desired, or delay is no longer safe, the specimens or those wanted for immediate use, should be taken into a warm room—for instance, the kitchen closet—but still kept in a tight drawer or box. A week in such a position will increase the sugar in almost any variety, perhaps fifty per cent. I know that some of our pomologists would smile at the Vicar of Winkfield pear being a good dessert variety; but if they will start the well-known specimens in the fall, keep them in a cool place until January, or even later, then ripen them up in a warm room slowly, they might find occasion to change their minds in regard to quality. But if ripened hastily it is poor enough and valuable only for cooking, and the same may be said of many other popular sorts. —["Ruralist," in Moore's Rural New Yorker.

VARIETIES.

"VOLUNTARY abduction" is what a western newspaper calls an elopement.

A DUEL is very quickly managed. It only takes two seconds to arrange it.

THE wish of an office-seeker—"O that I were an event, that I might take place.

THE women of Ceylon were greatly shocked a short time back at seeing an English lady traveling wearing a tortoise-shell comb. In that quarter of the globe the article is only worn by men.

IT is estimated that 600,000 men will swear off on tobacco on the 1st of January, and that 599,999 of them will be using it again on the morning of the 2d.

A WIDOW who had just lost her husband was weeping bitterly for the dear departed. A friend tried to console her. "No, no," said the fair mourner, "let me have my cry out. After that I shan't think anything about it."

THE Baltimore ladies sent a request inclosed in an envelope to every family in the city asking for ten cents to be appropriated to starting a soup house. The response was generous and liberal, one fellow inclosing with his ten cents a note reading, "Two beers gone up."

A SAN FRANCISCO letter in the Augsburg Gazette states that several experiments have been made there with an indigenous plant named Rhamuus or Frangula California, the bean of which when roasted and ground is extremely like coffee. It is anticipated that the product will become of great importance.

A FLOCK of 10,500 sheep arrived at Omaha on the 25th ult., after traveling 400 miles in 45 days. They were the property of Mr. Perea, by whom over 4,000 ewes—not a black one among them—were huddled together, the movement of their bodies, as the sun shone across them, reminding the beholder of the waves of the sea.

THREE little girls, the oldest less than ten years old, were caught plundering a toy store in San Francisco. They had carefully planned the robbery, and, having climbed in through an unfastened rear window early in the morning, while the porter was sweeping the sidewalk, were just retreating with their pockets and hands full of dolls and other playthings. They were thoroughly scared by an hour of detention in a police station, and then sent home for spanking by their parents, who are reputable people.

A TALL, youthful-looking countryman paid his first visit to Baltimore a few days ago and invited a lady acquaintance to visit a theatre with him. The lady accepted the invitation, and the young man, following the crowd walked up to the ticket-office, laid down a fifty cent note for his ticket, and turning to his companion said to her, "the price is fifty cents." The lady happened to have her portemonnaie with her, and appreciating the situation, drew from it a fifty-cent note, and her gallant companion passed it in with his money, and obtaining two tickets, handed one of them to her, which she quietly accepted, and passed in after her rural beau.

IT is said that the rude conduct of the royal family of England toward the Empress and the Czarewitch of Russia during their recent visit was caused by the quarrels of the Duchess with her new kinsfolk, and especially with the Princess Beatrice, who will insist upon taking precedence over her imperially born sister-in-law, to the intense wrath of the latter. This youngest daughter of Queen Victoria is said to be the plainest of all the Princesses, being physically on a very large scale, with large, coarse features. She is likewise represented as being very sharp-witted, and rather shrewdish in disposition, and an inveterate stickler for all the privileges of her rank as well.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

We learn from Philadelphia that Mr. Patterson of Allegheny, will have the solid delegation from that city for Speaker.

The President sticks to the Boss Shepherd Ring. He reports the debt of the District of Columbia at $14,000,000. It is nearer $24,000,000.

There has been a reduction of $9,000,000 in next year's current Government expenses made on paper. That amount represents about one-half of what the deficiencies will be.

Another of the Brooklyn scandal suits is settled. Moulton apologizes to Miss Proctor, certifies to her good character and pays $5,000. It wouldn't surprise us to hear of Beecher, Tilton and Moulton reorganizing their old mutual admiration society.

It will behoove every agency having funds for the relief of the poor, of this city, to add it possible to the too meagre amount on hand. Already we have evidence of great suffering among the unemployed poor, to care for whom, even in the most limited manner, will soon exhaust the means at the command of the several societies equipped for this work.

Bonamy Price and William E. Forster, two distinguished English gentlemen at present in this country, have been served with notice by the Pittsburgh Commercial that they had better pack up their traps and leave, as their true mission has been discovered by the detectives of that honest anti-Ring organ. They are charged with being the agents of the hard money and Free Trade league of England, and sent here to convert the people. Now that they are exposed, we hope Cameron and Mackey will see to it that the Republic suffers no harm.

The Louisville depositors in that big Radical steal, the Freedmen's Bank, are going after the "Christian soldiers and statesmen" who so unmercifully robbed them of their hard earned cash. They held a meeting recently and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

—Whereas, The depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company are in a deplorable condition, on account of the failure of that institution, which has deprived hundreds of poor men, women and children of their hard earnings; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Louisville, Ky., in mass meeting assembled, do hereby call and authorize a convention of the colored people of the State of Kentucky, to assemble in the city of Louisville on the first Monday in January, 1875, for the purpose of petitioning Congress to take such steps as shall cause the affairs of said bank to be speedily wound up and all dues returned to the depositors.

Depositors may be represented by duly authorized proxies.

Rev. D. A. Goddy,	N. R. Harper,
Vincent Helm,	Dr. H Fitzbutler,
Levi White,	James Knight,
James Brown,	James Fry,
Isaac Curtis,	William Spalding,
	Committee.

THE CITY ELECTION.

Of opinions there is no end, concerning the city election. Messrs. M'Carthy, Magee and Snodgrass, have promulgated the views of Messrs. Swartzwelder, Acheson, Hamilton and Shiras, in which it is claimed that the election in February last was legally held. These gentlemen cite the Constitution and the act of Assembly in support of their views; but they conveniently forget to say anything about the most important provision of the Constitution bearing on elections held in cities of the first class having a population exceeding 100,000.

They either totally ignore or are entirely ignorant of the fact that the eleventh section of the VIII. Article of the Constitution requires that districts in all cities having over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Session, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein. This is one of the mandatory provisions of the Constitution, and is a condition precedent to a legal election. Messrs. Hamilton and Shiras say:

Prior to January 1, 1874, when the new Constitution went into effect, there was great lack of uniformity in respect to the time of holding municipal, borough and township elections, all over the Commonwealth. This was regarded as an evil which needed to be repressed, and its recurrence, under future legislation, prevented; hence, the Constitution prescribed a time certain, when such elections shall be held. By section 3, article 8; it is provided, that "All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February."

As the Constitution took effect on the first day of January, 1874, and was intended, if ratified by the people, to go into operation on that day, the section referred to most clearly included the third Tuesday of February, 1874, and there is no other provision or section in the instrument which, either expressly, or by necessary implication, excluded it. The meaning of the section is this: when an election would be necessary in any city, borough or township, on account of the expiration of existing terms of offices, before the third Tuesday of February, 1874, or subsequent to that time, and before the same day in the succeeding year, it shall be held on that day.

Now suppose, for the sake of the argument, that we admit this, and all else claimed by these gentlemen. The fact that the election was legal is not yet established and the real question involved has not been touched upon. A mandatory provision of the Constitution was openly violated in holding the election in this city in February last. The eleventh section of the VIII. does not say that the wards and districts having more than two hundred and fifty voters *may* be divided, &c., but that they *shall* be divided, as a condition precedent to holding a legal election. The Convention inserted this clause as a matter of public policy, to prevent fraudulent registration and voting, and made it mandatory so that no future elections should be held in cities having a population exceeding 100,000, until the required division of the voting districts.

In Philadelphia this division was made; in Pittsburgh it was not. Will these gentlemen claim that a legal election can be held without observing all the Constitutional pre-requisites? And will they claim that the eleventh section of the VIII. Article of the Constitution was observed in holding the election in February last? We would be pleased to have the views of these gentlemen on this branch of the case. In the meantime the people ought to go ahead and have the election set aside for its manifest illegality.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The action taken by the leading colored men of Memphis, the other day, is significant of a new era in Southern politics, and indicates the final fall of carpet-bagism in those States. The preamble and resolutions are worthy of a republication. The language used, it is true, is rather homely, and as an English composition, not of the highest standard, but of the words used are plain and readily understood. After a full and careful review of their past and present situation, they say:

"We are fully aroused to the consciousness that we have been for years the dupes of crafty, designing and unprincipled men, whose only object was their own personal aggrandizement, irrespective of the means or the results, to our injury. They have shorn us of our pecuniary accumulations, the result of weary years of toil, even to the pennies accumulated by our youth and little fledglings. All these we could bear; but they have left us despised by our only true friends, through their knavish representations and unmitigated falsehoods. Our experience in this direction; for which we have amply paid, invites a change on our part; therefore, invoking the sheltering ægis of Almighty God, in whose goodness, mercy and wisdom we trust for our future guidance, we have resolved that, embracing the honest and truthful advice of our late friend, Thos. Swan, we now forever shake off those unwarranted fears that have been created and preyed as a bugaboo upon the minds of our simple people. We are at last convinced that they were the fiction of political incendiaries, who have sacrificed us and led us into our present trouble, and we now pledge ourselves as representatives of our societies, henceforth to sever all affinity and past relations with all men whose only value resulted in plunder and strife. We regret the blindness of the past, that has alienated the kind feeling of our true friends, and in our efforts to improve the future we pledge our faith mutually to each other, and to whom it may concern, that hereafter, we will sustain no man for office until he be thoroughly indentified with the people of the soil and in full truthful accord with our earnest desire to cultivate peace, harmony and industrial value among the races now sequestered by vile and heinous teachings."

It would be an easy matter to fill a large volume without saying more than is said in the foregoing paragraph. To the unprejudiced observer, it has long been apparent that the Southern negroes have "for years been the dupes of designing and unprincipled men, whose only object was their own self-aggrandizement, irrespective of the means or the results." But until the negroes themseives realized this fact, it was entirely useless to reason with them. They have clung with a blind devotion to the men who used them for their own base purposes, and created a condition of Southern society that threatened the destruction of native whites and blacks alike.

There is a spice of pathos in that part of their complaint where they say that the carpet-baggers and Radical adventurers "have shorn us of our pecuniary accumulations, the result of weary years of toil, even to the pennies accumulated by our youth and little fledglings." After that there need be nothing further written about the Freedman's Savings Bank, presided over by the pious Howard. That tells its its whole history from beginning to end, and is as truthful as it is brief. A more infamous robbery of little children, and men and women as confiding and simple minded as children, was never perpetrated than in the management of the Freedman's Bank. Disguise the facts as the managers may, it was nothing but robbery—the larceny of pennies saved up by little children and placed in their hands with a confidence that approached idolatry.

But the idols that the negroes of the South have so long worshipped have been rudely broken. Instead of friends they find that the men who have been duping and robbing them for years are their worst enemies. The awakening was a rude one, and was almost fatally delayed. The colored man now finds that he has not only been heartlessly robbed, but forced into antagonism with those of his white neighbors who would naturally be his friends, as a matter of self-interest and social order, not to put it on higher grounds than mere human selfishness.

Whenever the colored people of the South generally adopt the sentiments enunciated at the Memphis meeting, their troubles are at an end, and they will be in a position to reap the benefits of their changed condition, and become freemen, not in theory alone, but in practice. As soon as the negro population of the South are released from the malign influence of the carpet-baggers, the social questions that now agitate that section will readily adjust themselves, and the color line, while it will always continue to exist, will cease to be a source of irritation, as it has been for years.

To use the language of the colored men of Memphis, they have paid very dear for their experience, but the les son will no doubt be the more permanent and lasting in consequence. And they have paid very dear for their experience. Bloodshed and hatred of race have been among the forfeits paid. The carpet-baggers saw from the first that they could only prosper and thrive in their nefarious trade by stirring up enmity between the two races that were native to the South, and thus prevent them from acting harmoniously together for their own common good, and not for the selfish objects of the carpet-baggers. The fears and credulity of the colored race were appealed to, and they were promised immunity for any acts of outrage committed upon their former masters. The whites were oppressed and disfranchised, robbed and pillaged in the name of government, and every expedient resorted to, to influence and keep alive the passions engendered by the war.

The dishonest adventurers who took possession of the South immediately upon the close of the war, knew that they could hold power as long as they kept the country in an unsettled condition. Their rapacity has finally wrought their ruin. Not content with robbing the whites alone, they stripped their colored dupes of almost their last penny and left them miserable outcasts. Their victims have at last realized the truth.

CONCERNING CERTAIN PROVERBS.

What a jolly set of geniuses the ancient proverb makers must have been! Imagine the laborious concentration of wisdom necessary to produce the proverbs that we have all felt it a religious duty to repeat several hundred times upon all seasonable and unseasonable occasions. No doubt these ancient sages used to meet in regular session—in a sort of a Parliament of Proverbs—and hatch the sayings destined to afflict all future generations. The conclave would necessarily wear a solemnly profound appearance. Finally a member would rise and fulminate a proverb. The rest of them would shake their wise old noggins; take it up and discuss it pro and con, prune out a little here, add a little there, and finally let it loose to ravage common sense for all future time.

And such proverbs as the Parliament has produced. In our mind's eye we can see a venerable philosopher rise in his place; carefully adjust his "specs," stroke his beard fondly and announce in a deep bass voice that "A word to the wise is sufficient." A promiscuous wagging of bald pates would follow this astonishing revelation. This fact never occurred to them before. The proverb is complete in itself and is fired off at future generations, and countless millions of lisping little ones are taught that "A word to the wise is sufficient." Of course, there has never been any dispute about the truth of the assertion. The important matter in this connection remains in the dark. Parliamentary wisdom has failed to enlighten us as to how many words are sufficient for the foolish. Had they informed us circumstantially on this point, we would know just how much editorial attention to pay to the Gazette on the finance question.

Another profound thinker informs us that "All's well that ends well." The great advantage in this kind of a proverb is that no one disputes it. The entire reliability of the statement occurs to the most casual observer. There is no man rash enough to dispute the fact that whatever comes out right is correct. It is equivalent to the remark that a good dinner is excellent, or that much money implies wealth. The proverb also admits of a parity of application, and an individual of a highly imaginative turn of mind can cypher out the antithesis that "All's ill that ends ill." Our neighbor, the Dispatch learned to apply the proverb "All's well that ends well," at an early age, which accounts for it always championing the winning side, regardless of its position during the progress of the fight.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss." Such, we are solemnly informed, is the case. Our experience not only confirms this view of the case, but goes further and testifies to the fact that a rolling stone sheds all the moss that it has gathered during a period of inertia. We have never entertained the belief that when a stone takes it into its head to roll, that it does it for the purpose of gathering moss. On the contrary it is evident that it performs its pilgrimage for the purpose of divesting itself of the accumulated moss of years. Hence we are of opinion that the proverb is without justification, or good and sufficient provocation, so to speak. It may be true, as an exception to the general rule, that now and then a stone foolishly imagines that it can add to its stock of moss by rolling and tumbling about the country. We are confirmed in this view, by the later course of the Commercial. It did a great deal of rolling just before the late elections, and the unanimous report of a committee of experts is that it is totally destitute of its once magnificent mossy covering of Ring patronage.

The name of the sage is lost to history who wrote, "A cat can look at a King." Nor do we presume that a cat would be very much astonished or impressed by the observation. Although history does not record it, this would seem to imply that the generality of domestic animals were not permitted to cast their vulgar gaze upon the royal person. This exception might have been made out of respect to the cat, or the cat being of a prying disposition, might have created the exception for itself. At all events, it shows a very great disproportion between the observer and the observed. The Evening Leader, which professes to be *au fait* on all subjects, from butchering oysters to forming an International Code, is a firm believer in this proverb.

A seer of a semi-military turn of mind, deduces the conclusion that "Discretion is the better part of valor." To follow up the author's theory in his own style of grammatical construction, it is clear that "Indiscretion is the worser part of valor." There is certainly nothing like being discreet and non-committal. It is a good thing to watch the turn of the tide and float with it. But sometimes the tide is running one way when a fellow thinks it is running the other, and he makes a terrible mistake by getting the bow of his boat in the wrong direction. Here is where the wrong side of valor develops itself. The Chronicle is a true believer in the doctrine that "Discretion is the better part of valor," but when it dwells upon the subject until it grows prophetic, it is liable to mistake the turn of the tide. Just previous to the late election it predicted the total downfall of the country unless each particular Ring candidate was elected. The most of them went to join the innumerable caravan, and yet the country gives promise of longevity.

The last of the present proverb series, is worthy the most minute study, portraying as it does a physiological fact, concerning which there might be some diversity of opinion. That is to say—"The legs of the lame are not equal." Legs of different langitude are liable to produce a limp in locomotion. But lameness and an unequal length of legs do not necessarily go together, and if the author disputes our assertion, we will prove it by the mouth of any boy with a stone-bruise on his heel. We merly note this exception, without intending any disrespect to the venerable proverb. The Freihiets Freund goes exclusively upon this theory, which accounts for its unequal charges for advertising—charging the city and county about twice as much as it does private individuals.

Finis. End of Proverb Series I.

HON. S. F. PATTERSON.

The selection of Hon. S. F. Patterson by the Allegheny delegation for the position of Speaker of the House was a graceful compliment worthily bestowed. The House could not do better than to select him for that position. Mr. Patterson is a gentleman of the finest culture and ability as well as the most correct habits, and will both honor the position and the Democracy of the State. We do not think that we are claiming too much for Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania when we say that the claims of Mr. Patterson's friends ought to be recognized. The Democracy of the West have been making a gallant fight for years, and by their perseverance finally gave the State to the Democracy. Mr. Patterson being the unquestioned choice of the West, as well as a favorite in the East, we shall confidently expect to see him chosen to the Speakership immediately upon the assembling of the House.

MORE COFEEE POTS WANTED.

The N. Y. Tribune revives a stale calumny which passed as a stop-thief cry for the Ring during an election campaign a number of years ago against the Hon. W. A. Wallace. The story was that a number of naturalization papers were forged and steeped in coffee grounds to give them the appearance of age, and used in Centre county of this State, and that Wm. A. Wallace offered a premium to the district polling the heaviest vote. What connection there is between the two we cannot conceive. But the whole story is a fabrication and the Tribune does itself no credit in reviving it.

MINOR NOTES.

Senator Buckingham of Connecticut, is so seriously ill at his home that it is thought he will not be able to be at Washington at all during the Winter.

Wherein is the difference between Marshal Serrano and U. S. Grant? One finds it difficult to put down the Bourbon, the other don't.—N. Y. Sun.

It is rumored that Captain Brady, who brought in the steamship Pennsylvania, has been killed by Chinese pirates, while on a trip from Canton to Macao.

How to reduce the regular army: Disband the forces now used in coercing our sister States into voting for Republican scalawags and carpet-baggers.—Chicago Times.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle says that the Democrats have lighted a fire which they will find it difficult to put out. They do not mean that it shall be put out, either, until all the loose rubbish is burned.—Detroit Free Press.

So the prosecution of the safe burglary conspirators is to be abandoned by the authorities at Washington. Of course. Would President Grant allow such friends of his as Harrington or Shepherd to be disturbed for any crimes they might think proper to engage in?

The sentiment in favor of an honest money is gaining strength each day. The most eminent journals of the country call upon Congress to take steps at once toward a resumption of specie payments. A very noticeable fact also is that the inflation journals are not so eager in their demands for "more money."

Mr. Corcoran's gift of $200,000 to Columbia College, Washington, D. C., is in danger of being lost from failure of compliance with its condition. This was that the friends of the college should raise $100,000 more. Only $70,000 have as yet been secured. Great efforts are making to raise the $30,000 required by Jan. 1, 1875.

A good argument against the educational clause of the Civil Rights bill is the fact that the trustees of the District of Columbia schools—both white and colored—have declared the attempt to sustain mixed schools a failure, and have recommended the proportionate division of the school funds between white and black children for the maintenance of schools for each class.

The late rains and warm weather have started a volunteer crop of wheat and barley on the ranches in Paradise Valley, Cal., and hopes are now entertained by many of the farmers that it will be unnecessary to sow many wheat and barley fields in the spring, as the volunteer crop in some fields is sufficiently thick for all purposes, and a good covering of snow during the winter will ensure it beyond doubt.

The contest for United States Senator in Tennesse, says the Memphis Avalanche, will so far as we can see, be between ex-President Johnson and Gov. John C. Brown. The candidates for the distinguished and most honorable position of Senator are at least a dozen, but the political elements which will enter in the election are few. After the first ballot or third ballot at farthest, the contest will, we predict, narrow down to the distinguished gentlemen named above.

Another sad feature has been added to the familiar picture of the wretched end of Poe's life. The editor of the Baltimore Gazette remembers the late Gen. Shepherd Leaken saying he saw Poe on the morning after the memorable election day when he was drugged and maltreated so heartlessly. Poe was sitting in the room to which he had been carried from the gutter insensible the night before. A piece of bread and a bone of ham, had been given him for his breakfast, and, miserable, disheveled, wretched, he sat there, the bread in one hand, the bone in the other, a most pitiable spectacle to look upon.

A prominent Democrat and member of the House from Northwestern Pennsylvania, writes as follows concerning the Speakership:

"Mr. Patterson will stand a good chance to carry the Northwestern delegation for the Speakership. I was very favorably impressed with him, and believe he possesses the ability to fill the position with credit to himself and the party, besides he is a young man full of energy and ambition, and those are the men we must build up if we would ever restore the party to power. Assure him that I will do all in my power to aid him. We of the west must stand together. Through our efforts the revolution in our State has been wrought, and our friends in the east ought to understand it."

A late letter from Duluth, Minn., gives the following discouraging account of the business aspects of that city: "Hotels are closed; no new houses are building; many old ones are for rent, and the windows of numerous shops and stores are covered with dust and cobwebs. The elevators and warehouses are almost empty; the steamers come in and go out with freights that hardly pay running expenses; no one has any money; no one does any business; but all live on credit and hope for brighter days. The present collapse of the Northern Pacific Railroad has demoralized Duluth; the price of wheat is so low that the elevators stand idle, and everything and everybody at the head of Lake Superior looks seedy and forlorn."

Our correspondent in Alabama some weeks ago described the use made of "overflow bacon" at the polls. It is a brief and disgraceful story. The bacon given by the United States for the benefit of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi was withheld from them when most needed, before the crops ripened, and long afterward distributed by politicians, like the Credit Mobilier, "where it would do "the most good." The freedmen of Greenville received theirs the day before election. All these facts have been corroborated in a report from the War Department placed before the House yesterday; and the Hon. Charles Hays of Alabama figures in it as the presiding genius of the distribution.—N. Y. Tribune.

The United States reasury has begun paying out a new issue of two-dollar legal-tender notes. The face of the new notes is similar to the one now in circulation, with the exception of lathe-work printed in pink on the right hand lower corner as an additional security against counterfeiting, and the transfer of the pink seal of the Treasury to the left centre near the bottom to balance the note in color and improve is general appearance. The back is entirely different from the former issue in design and make-up, and consists of thirteen distinct pieces of lathe-work, each embracing several different movements of the geometric lathe, so arranged as to most successfully prevent counterfeiting. Heretofore the counterfeiter needed only to imitate one section, whereas now he will have to duplicate each piece of lathe-work in detail.

The Utica Herald points out that the Compulsory Education law which is to go into effect in New York upon the first of January next, while compelling the attendance at school of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen employed in factories or otherwise, who cannot show a teacher's certificate that they have had fourteen weeks' schooling during the previous year, makes no provision by which that attendance can be made possible. Thus, in that city, a rough estimate puts the number of additional children for whom Utica will hereafter be obliged to furnish school facilities at five hundred. Its eighteen school buildings are now crowded to their fullest capacity, and the city charter forbids the raising of money for school buildings until the consent of the people shall have first been obtained. There seems to be, therefore, a direct conflict between the education law and the city charter.

AMES AND THE NEGROES RESPONSIBLE.

The news that comes from Vicksburg will be read with regret by the honest men of all parties. A sheriff was exercising the duties of the office without having given the required bond, and the taxpayers, from whom he insisted upon him to collecting money, called upon him to relinquish his pretentions or furnish the security required by law. Thereupon he issued a proclamation calling upon the negroes to arm themselves and come to his relief. This they did, in three bands, numbering about two hundred each and advanced upon the city by several roads. They were met and defeated by the whites, and seventy of their number are reported as having been killed in the conflict. If the reports of the situation can be relied on, and we suppose there is little doubt of their accuracy, it will be seen that the whites acted throughout on the defensive, and that the negroes, or their incendiary advisers, are responsible for the violence and bloodshed. It is further stated that one of these unscrupulous instigators was no less than Governor Ames himself. It is unfortunate that the victims, who were less guilty than their cowardly advisers, should have allowed themselves to be made a bloody sacrifice for a little Radical capital. That they were resisted by the whites, who were not willing to devote their families and themselves to the brutality of an inflamed mob led by the most depraved class of whites that have ever disgraced our race, is natural, and must have been expected. What is to be regretted more than anything else, save the occurrence itself, is the fact that the authors of the mischief do not occupy the places of the deluded creatures who were slain.—Courier-Journal.

A PEACEFUL MISSION.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN NEW ORLEANS—NOT A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

In reply to the address of welcome by Grand Master M. E. Girard, to the visiting Knights to New Orleans, Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins, in the words of the New Orleans Picayune, made the following neat and elegant speech:

Most Worshipful Grand Master—Speaking for the Grand Encampment of the United States and for the thousands of Knights Templar this day assembled here, I thank you sincerely and profoundly for your warm-hearted welcome. The Knights, Masons and citizens of New Orleans, by their kindly greeting and generous hospitality, have awakened in the hearts of their visitors the liveliest emotions of gratitude and affection. We cordially reciprocate the feelings of friendship and fraternity which you have so eloquently expressed.

Although we come into your midst in full martial array, with nodding plumes and waving banners and glittering swords, ours is a peaceful mission. Although our sword blades are etched with memorials of sanguinary strife, their hilts bear the emblem of peace. Before the cold steel can leave its scabbard, our hands must grasp the cross. Thus the symbol of our faith in the Prince of Peace dominates over the implement of worldly passion. All of this land has seen enough—too much of hatred, too much of wrong. The animosities engendered by fratricidal war have survived too long. It is high time that the people, North and South, should realize the great purpose of the Almighty in forming and preserving this government, and spreading out before it a future of concord, prosperity, power and glory. It is time that America should cleanse her garments of their dust and battle-stains; and having every scar erased, with all her members perfect, compact and strong, and with her diadem, full jeweled, upon her queenly brow, should again take proper place among the nations of the world

Our organization has no political purpose; it meddles not with political dogmas or plans; but it is national in its jurisdiction and fraternal in its character. And while exulting in its prosperity and power, we cannot be indifferent to our civil governors. We cannot doubt that if our essential principles of fraternal love, and Knightly magnanimity, and liberal hospitality and all abounding charity were made the practical guides of statesmanship, they would produce individual happiness and national prosperity.

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union of States none can sever."

So that when we meet and mingle together here, to legislate for our illustrious Order, to cement old friendships and to form new ones, we are adding rivets to the chain of our nationality, and thus are serving the double purpose of patriotism and fraternity.

Most Worshipful Sir—This is not the first time the banners of the cross waved over a Crescent City; but never before was the surrender made with so much eagerness and grace. Never before were the invading hosts so gladly and so warmly welcomed. Never before did they find under the ensign of Mahomet such noble Knights of the true faith, bearing the indelible sign of brotherhood in their hearts and manifesting it in their acts. You have surrendered your beautiful city and temple to us; we surrender our hearts to you. When the unwelcome hour of separation comes we sincerely hope that we may leave behind us as delightful memories as we shall carry with us to our homes.

NINE YEARS OF RADICAL PEACE.

[Springfield Republican.]

New Orleans and Little Rock having got through for the present, Vicksburg begins. It is the old story of misgovernment and spoliation with which these later years of the reconstruction epoch have made us so familiar. Nearly all the county officers under indictment for forgery, larceny, &c., the sheriff believed to have made away with documentary evidence of the crimes in his official custody; the discovery made that the Commissioners have excused this Sheriff from the formality of giving bonds; the tax-payers, in despair of peaceful legal redress resorting to violence; the city besieged by black militia; armed collision, bloodshed, rapine—this is where we have got to in nine years of nominal peace. A St. Louis journal sums up the whole history in a single sentence; "Republican government at Vicksburg has ripened into felony, and the result is revolution."

TEN YEARS OF RADICALISM.

[Saturday Review.]

On the whole the result of a late contest may be viewed with satisfaction by all who wish well to the United States. It is a merited and much needed rebuke to political profligacy; and it will probably put an end to the cruel and sordid tyranny which has for nearly ten years labored to crush the spirit, paralyze the energies, and drain the resources of 6,000,000 of the American people. . . . It is not only a victory of the constitutionalists over the revolutionists, of law and right over force and usurpation; it is also a victory of the agricultural and taxpaying West and South over the commercial and money-lending communities of the East.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S UGLY TRANSACTION.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The people of this country will rejoice at the success of the swindled stockholders of the Emma Mine fraud in securing the books of the Company for examination. Our Minister to England gave the Company his indorsement. It would have been highly improper for him to do so had it been a fair and honest concern. It was simply outrageous for him to do so with the fraud staring him in the face. We remember with what eagerness Von Arnim challenged his accusers when it was intimated he had speculated on the Bourse while Minister to Paris, and we are humiliated at the comparison which is presented. The one has been arrested, searched and imprisoned for a lesser offense than the other committed, though the latter still retains his place and opportunities for again disgracing us before the world.

THE CHIEF CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

[From the Phil'a. Ledger, 11th.]

The full Democratic delegation of eleven members to the State House of Representatives met at the Washington House last evening, and unanimously endorsed George McGowan, of this city, for chief clerk. They agreed not to ask for the Speakership, their candidate, John E. Faunce, withdrawing in favor of McGowan. Mr. McGowan was a member of the House of the sessions of 1871 and 1872; was on the Judiciary Committees, and notably was the secretary of the Committee on Constitutional Reform, which prepared the bill which brought into existence the Constitutional Convention. He is a lawyer of six years' standing, and was the Assistant City Solicitor.

THE SENATORSHIP

The Altoona Daily Tribune (independent, says: It is now said that Mr. Buckalew has abandoned the senatorial fight, and concentrated his forces with those of Mr. Clymer for the purpose of defeating Mr. Wallace. If this combination is not sufficient to accomplish that object, then the whole opposition to Wallace is to centre on Judge Black. These tactics indicate that the "gentleman from Clearfield" has the lead, will keep it to the end of the senatorial race and win the victory. The bitterness with which Mr. Wallace was assailed within the bounds of his own political household was a mistake, and has had much to do with producing a favorable result in his behalf. It has brought to the recollection of the masses of the Democracy his eminent services to the party in the bitter times of its adversity, and they are not willing that those services shall go unrewarded, or his brillant record be torn to shreds by malcontents and political camp followers.

THE MAN FOR GRANT'S CABINET

Attorney-General Williams has signally failed to report the latest Southern outrage. The case is that of a distinguished Alabama Radical of African descent, who has made a speech demanding that the United States Government shall pay a reasonable compensation for all the slaves which were enfranchised, one-half of the money to be paid to the master or owner, and one-half to the negro. The idea is expected to take among the colored Republicans of the South, and the question arises, What will their Northern allies do about it?—Wash. Cor.

THE LAST DESPERATE RESORT.

[Wash. Special to Cin. Enquirer.]

There are very decided indications, also, that the Republican Congressman here are seriously alarmed at the prospect of a large Southern Democratic vote for President in 1876, and are resolved to take as many Southern States as possible by the throat, and so reconstruct and annul their State Governments as to fix their vote two years hence to an absolute certainty. Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi are all believed to be in danger from these desperate conspirators. Their object is to carry the Presidential election, either by fair means or foul, and to this end every thing else will be subordinated.

THE PIG IRON TRADE.

Philadelphia, November 10.—At the Pig Iron Trade Convention to-day, the Committee of Seven, appointed last month, reported the following agreement:

THE AGREEMENT.

We, furnace owners, in person and by their representatives, hereby agree each with the other that we will severally decrease production at our respective works to a quantity not exceeding one-half the capacity of our several furnaces and to faithfully continue and maintain such decrease of production for and during the whole of the year 1875, provided that this agreement shall not be binding until signed by representatives of at least two-thirds of furnaces (exclusive of charcoal) in the United States, and provided further that the signers to this agreement withdraw and be released from the same on giving two months written notice to the Secretary of the American and Steel Association their desire and intention to do so.

The report of the Committee was adopted almost unanimously.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment, it would be disastrous to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country to attempt a resumption of specie payments in the near future, and that, if attempted, it would only be a failure.

Resolved, That the only way to resume is to get the business of the country in such a condition by regulating tariff or imports as will keep the balance of trade in our favor, and by that means keep our specie from going out of the country.

Resolved, That we hereby approve of the 3-65 bill of Judge Kelley, and ask our representatives in Congress to use all honorable means for its passage.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the pig iron manufacturers of this country, earnestly protest against the ratification of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, believing that such treaty, if ratified, would result in completely breaking down the barriers which now exist against the introduction to our markets of the products of low-priced European labor, in disastrously impairing revenues of the Government, in preventing the payment of interest on our national debt and in continuing indefinitely the general distress which now prevails.

An Executive Committee of five was appointed to carry out the plan of curtailing the production as follows: Wm. H. Ainey of Allentown, J. B. Moorhead of Philadelphia, W. H. H. Gere of New York, James I. Bennett of Pittsburgh, H. L. Brooke of Baltimore.

Adjourned.

TILTON VS. BEECHER.

A Bill of Particulars Granted.

New York, December 11.—Judge McCue of the Brooklyn City Court, granted a bill of particulars in the suit of Theodore Tilton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and says: I am of the opinion first, that the plaintiff should be limited as to his proofs of specific acts of adultery to those named by him in his bill of particulars. Second, that this order is not to be construed as prohibiting plaintiff from introducing on the trial of this action testimony which may be admissible under general rules of evidence as to any acts, other than specific acts of adultery, declarations, writings, documents and confessions in which alleged confessions no particular time or place shall have been referred to. The trial is postponed until the first Monday of the January term.

KING KALAKAUA.

His Arrival at the Capitol—A Cordial Reception Tendered Him.

Washington, December 12.—The train bearing King Kalakaua and suite arrived in Baltimore at 12:20 this morning. Capt. Temple, Lieutenants Totten and Emory, and Commissioner Carter, of the Sandwich Islands, were in waiting and were introduced to the King, who seemed in good health. Capt. Temple assumed charge of the visitors, and the train proceeded for this city.

At Wilson's Station, Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Robeson and others, got on board the train, which arrived here at 11½ o'clock. The distinguished party was received at the depot by a battalion of Marines and a large crowd, and escorted to the Arlington Hotel.

The King was suffering so much from a severe cold when he reached the hotel that Dr. Turner of the Navy was summoned, and prescribed and the royal patient immediately went to bed. The sidewalks of the streets through which the procession moved were crowded; also the windows and roofs from which a view of the King and suite could be obtained. Flags were numerous on all public and many private buildings. Altogether there was a good display.

THE FAMILY MEETING.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

We are all here!
Father, mother,
Sister, brother,
All who hold each other dear.
Each chair is filled—we're all at home;
To-night let no cold stranger come;
It is not often thus around
Our old familiar hearth we're found;
Bless, then, the meeting and the spot;
For once be every care forgot;
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind affection rule the hour;
We're all—all here.

We're not all here!
Some are away—the dead ones dear,
Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
And gave the hour to guiltless mirth.
Fate, with a stern, relentless hand
Look'd in and thinned our little band;
Some like a night-flash passed away,
And some sank, lingering, day by day;
The quiet graveyard—some lie there—
And cruel ocean has its share—
We're not all here.

We are all here!
E'en they—the dead—though dead, so dear;
Fond memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view.
How life-like, through the midst of years;
Each well-remembered face appears!
We see them as in times long past;
From each to each kind looks are cast;
We hear their words, their smiles behold;
They're round us as they were of old—
We are all here.

We are all here!
Father, mother,
Sister, brother,
You that I love with love so dear.
This may not long of us be said;
Soon must we join the gather'd dead;
And by the hearth we now sit round,
Some other circle will be found,
Oh! then, may we that wisdom know,
Which yields a life of peace below!
So in the world to follow this,
May each repeat, in words of bliss,
We're all—all here!

A ROYAL CHRISTENING.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH'S BABY.

A London letter says:

There is a very long and minute account of the christening of the Duchess of Edinburgh's baby in the Court Circular of last night. The Court Circular, as you are probably aware, is an official publication, which is compiled under the immediate supervision of the Queen herself. There is an editor who takes instructions from the Queen's Secretary, and the Queen occasionally supplies a paragraph from her own pen. There are many touches of the royal hand in the report of yesterdays proceedings. It is thought necessary to remind the world that the child is grandson not only of the Queen, but "of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort." It is stated that the lower Bow Room in Buckingham Palace was selected for the ceremony by the Queen "in consequence of its proximity to the apartments occupied by the Empress of Russia," and we are informed that the Bow Room is also called the '53 Room, because it contains portraits of the King of Hanover, the present Empress of Germany, and other distinguished persons who were present at the christening of Prince Leopold, who, by the way, is again very ill. Attention is also called to the fact that Prince Leopold is "painted as wearing the identical christening robe in which Prince Alfred of Edinburgh was this day christened." Indeed, we afterward learn that "the infant Prince was attired in a mantle, gown and cap of Honiton lace, being the same dress in which all the Queen's children and those of the Prince and Princess of Wales were christened." It would appear, therefore, that Sir Charles Dilke and other demagogues, who grumble at the cost of royalty, cannot complain of extravagance in this respect. "When the royal family were seated," so the report goes on, "the Lord Chamberlain conducted the infant Prince into the Bow Room. His Royal Highness was carried by the head nurse and attended by Lady Emma Osborne, lady-in-waiting to her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh. The head nurse placed the Infant Prince in the arms of the Queen, who handed His Royal Highness to the Archbishop." It is not stated whether the

——pooty little baby

Was a-sucking of its thumb,

nor whether his Royal Highness made any remark when the Archbishop of Canterbury dropped the water on his face. A special supply of water from the River Jordan is, I believe, usually procured by her Majesty for use on these occasions, but it does not appear whether the fluid provided yesterday came from the Holy Land or the palace pump. After the christening there was lunching in the "44 Room, so named, we are informed, in commemoration of the death of the Prince Consort's father—it may be remarked that he is never called "the late" Prince Consort, though the names of other deceased persons who are mentioned have the usual prefix—the birth of the Duke of Edinburgh, and other events which happened in 1844. After luncheon, the Queen received her guests in the drawing-room, and was off again to Windsor by 5 o'clock. This was the family meeting between the Queen and the Empress of Russia, who has been more than a month in the country. It may be mentioned that the Queen had on her usual dress of black silk, with two rows of large pearls, which I fancy, is a mitigation of her usual deep mourning; the Princess of Wales was in crimson satin, trimmed with fur, and the Duchess of Edinburgh wore a pale pink corded silk, and a dress of pale pink crepe of China, with lace and feather trimmings. Morning dress was worn by the ladies present; evening coat, with morning trousers by the gentlemen. This combination of a dress coat with light trousers is a Continental fashion, which has been introduced at the English Court during the last few years. Englishmen arrayed in the dress of English butlers on morning duty do, however, present a very imposing appearance. The Empress of Russia, who always more or less an invalid, suffered severely from the recents and frogs, went off this morning to Paris on her way to Mentone. It is rejoicing at her departure, whole garrison of Dover turned and fired a *feu de joie*. No princess mother-in-law was ever so shamefully treated. The Duke and the Duchess of Edinburgh go down immediately to their new estate near Ashford, Kent, where, it is said, there are great doings that will quite throw the modest hospitalities of Sandringham into the shade. The Duke of Connaught is going on a tour to the Holy Land. Mr. Disraeli had his usual cold in the head, and could not go to listening. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, it seems, were not in

LETTER FROM POPE.

The London Telegraph of November 23 contains a letter, dated November 11, from Pope to Cardinal Cullen, who had recently sent the Pope $13,000 offerings of Peter's Pence. The following is the concluding paragraph of this letter:

We cannot but bestow the highest praise on you and your venerable colleagues the Bishops of Ireland, who, in order to provide for the salvation of your faithful people, unhesitatingly raised your voices in condemnation of the nefarious doctrines lately delivered to the public in your country, under the pretense of promoting science, by unbelieving men. We firmly trust that your pious flocks, listening with docility to the voice of their pastors will ever keep aloof from such poisonous pastures, and imitate the steadfastness of their forefathers, who constantly and willingly submitted to the greatest and severest trials and afflictions rather than consent to be stripped of the precious treasure of the faith by enemies, of whom St. Maximus of Turin says: "Nothing is to be dreaded so much as spiritual pirates, who make it a trade to despoil not merely the bodies, but also the souls of men; who strive to make prey not so much of earthly gold as of the gold of faith; who plunder their victims not so much of worldly wealth as of the wisdom of Christ.' Hence, knowing the great dangers to which Catholic education among you is exposed, we earnestly beseech the Father of Mercy to look with a propitious eye on the youth of the country, and by His protection to preserve their faith safe from dangers and evils. For the rest, imploring an abundance of all heavenly graces on you and your clergy, and all the faithful confided to your care, we bestow most lovingly and with all our heart upon you and them our apostolical benediction, as a presage of these graces and as a pledge of our special love and gratitude.

SARTORIS AND HONORE ECLIPSED.

BELIEVE AS MUCH OF IT AS YOU CHOOSE

A Rio Janeiro letter to the Albany Journal gives what purports to be an account of the wedding of the daughter of De Souza Cabral, the diamond King of South America in which fabulous reports of princely wealth and lavish magnificence are presented, and among them the following about the bride's presents:

And now a few words about the bride's presents. They were, by actual count, eighteen hundred and forty in number, and the greater part of them, I noticed, took the form of either gold or diamonds. The mother's gift was a dinner set of two hundred and eighty pieces, of solid gold. Each piece bears the monogram of the Cabral and Tockmorton in diamonds; the cost of this proof of maternal affection was something over four millions of dollars in gold. In addition, Madame Cabral gladdened the bride's heart with one thousand yards of point lace; three hundred and sixty-five morning, afternoon and evening costumes, one for each social division of every day in the year; and, to crown all, a certificate of deposit issued by the Bank of England—England being the objective point of the bridal tour—for one million pounds. Does this last item seem the very apothesis of prodigality? It does seem so until you hear what the father did for his darling, and then it takes a subordinate position. He gave her title deeds to a magnificent town and country house in all the leading capitals of the world and the more famous watering places. These many mansions are thoroughly furnished, and in each—as a tender reminder to Malia of her maidenhood—there is an apartment that exactly corresponds in furniture and adornments to her own room at her father's house. Not contenting himself with this display of his bounty, Cabral presented her with as fine a steamship as could be built on the Clyde, with full complement of sailors under contract for ten years' service, and with salaries paid in advance for the full term; one dozen milk-white Arabian horses, and—this as a joke—one thousand pounds of caramels, a confection for which the bride is said to have a pronounced liking. But his crowning gift was a necklace that deserves to rank among the enumerated wonders of the world. Sixteen years ago, soon after Malin's birth, he began to collect the diamonds of which it is composed. Whenever or wherever he heard of a marvelous stone he was on hand in person or by agent and secured it. He had all Europe, Asia and Africa ransacked in behalf of the proposed necklace, and at one time actually made overtures for the celebrated Pitt diamond which cost the Duke of Orleans, according to history, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and which Napoleon at one time wore on his sword-hilt. He was baffled in this attempt, however, much to his disappointment, but after ten years of unremitting hunting he at last got together thirty of the largest and purest diamonds in the world, no one of which was much inferior to the Pitt gem. Taking these to Amsterdam, he summoned the best talent in that city, famous for its diamond cutters, and stated what he desired—which was that each one of the thirty stones should have a fantastic face cut upon it. Amsterdam at first said that the task was more than herculean—that it was impossible. But when Cabral stated the stupendous sum he was willing to pay for the fulfillment of his wishes, Amsterdam reconsidered and consented to do its best. It did its best for five years, day and night, and the result was that a week before the wedding, the diamonds, cut, carved, set on a golden string and all ready to embrace the snowy neck of the bride, were placed in the hands of the jubilant Cabral. I happened to be present when Malia first was shown the necklace, a couple of days before she was married. She wore a black silk at the time, and her father, after throwing the brilliants that contrasted so strongly with the color of the dress, over her head, stepped back a few paces to notice the effect. Having gazed at the flashing necklace for a moment or so, he suddenly broke into a loud laugh and cried out merrily: "My dear, on my life you'd do for the head light of a locomotive." This necklace cost De Souza Cabral, stones, cutting and carving, one hundred and sixteen millions, nine hundred and eighty dollars, and eighty-eight cents. Cabral showed me the receipts, yesterday, so that I am able to state the exact figures. And yet this doting father, in naming the cost to me, added that he would willingly have paid what he did twice over rather than have missed his aim, or been unable to give his darling the wedding present he designed for her while yet she was in her cradle. There you have the man in his unbounded expenditure of money to obtain his ends, and in his absorbing love for his daughter.

A MEMORY BALLAD.

BY MRS. L. OBERHOLTZER.

She passed a beggar on the street
Most wretched, halt and blind;
She gathered up her silken skirts
And left him soon behind.

Again she passed another day,
He asked for money, food;
She closed her heart, and closed her purse,
And scarcely understood.

And still again he crossed her way
Or rather she crossed his;
He said, "O lady, can you tell
Where any water is?"

So proud she tossed her little head,
And answered not a word,
The beggar sighed, and thought her deaf,
But angels knew she heard.

That night, when after opera,
The carriage bore her home
To her palatial residence
In midnight glare and gloom.

She saw upon the marble step
A haggard form, and white,
A glance—it was the beggar dead
She screamed in her affright.

"Oh, how can I get in? get in!"
She wrung her hands in vain.
"Step over me!" a voice replied,
Then silence fell like pain.

"Step over me! step over me!"
She heard the echoes still,
As though the form for ever laid
Before her by God's will.

CAPTURED BY CHINESE PIATES.

[Liverpool Daily Post.]

Mr. Walter William Mundy, who was the only English passenger on board the Spark, sends the following interesting account of the piratical outrage on the Canton river:

I embarked on board the Spark on the 22d of August to proceed on business to Macao. We left Canton at half seven in the morning, and were due at Macao between four and five the same afternoon. The lower deck was confined exclusively to Chinese passengers and a winding staircase near the stern led to the quarter deck, which was for Europeans.

There were a great many native passengers, but I had the misfortune to be the only European. The crew consisted of about twenty men—Chinese and Portuguese half castes. The captain, poor Brady, was an American, and, although an utter stranger to him previous to our journey, it has seldom been my good fortune to have a nicer or more amiable companion. Shortly after leaving Canton he gave one trait of his genial disposition. The purser came and told him that there was a man below who could not pay his passage, and asked what was he to do. Brady asked what sort of a fellow he was. When on being told he was a coolie, with no money at all about him, he said, "Oh, let the fellow go."

We had a capital run to Whampoa. After leaving here, about 9 o'clock, we breakfasted. The river here, where the outrage was perpetrated, is about one mile across.

So far the trip had been most delightful—nothing had occurred to awaken any suspicion. I was still as wedded to the humdrum existence and safety of English life as if I were but taking a trip in the British Channel, and so little thinking of any peril that I dozed over my cigar and book under the awning forward.

THE ATTACK.

I must have slept here some time, as I certainly awoke with a start; it may have been a noise, it may have been instinct of danger which aroused me. I immediately perceived a man rushing up the gangway toward me with a knife in his hand, and a gash across his forehead. Surprised and only half awake, my first thought was that he was a madman, and I rushed out to procure help to seize him. In attempting to do so I was, however, met by two other men, who attacked me with knives. Quickly seeing my mistake, I rushed past them, and ran on in search of weapons, endeavoring to find out what it all meant, and to see whether any resistance was being made. I now strove to reach the passengers' gangway to see what the Chinese were doing. In attempting this I had to run the gauntlet of several of the pirates, who wounded me in many places. Two of them here seized me, tearing my watch off, and were going to cut my fingers off for my rings, when by a desperate effort I managed to break loose from them.

I was now almost insensible, and leaned against the window I mentioned in my description of the ship. On looking down into the captain's cabin, I saw poor Brady lying stretched out on the floor, with his little dog staring mournfully into his face. This sign of fidelity consoled me even then somewhat, and, indeed, my sole wish now centered in the hope of being able to last long enough to get some chance of revenge by the arrival of assistance. After leaning here for ten or fifteen minutes, I fell on the deck from exhaustion and loss of blood. A few minutes after this the pirates, who had been plundering the ship, returned to the deck, battened down the hatchways, and proceeded to count their booty close by me. They continually passed over me, stepping on and kicking me.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

It was then that I saw the Chinese passengers sitting below, looking as unconcerned as possible. I then rushed to the stern, where I saw the poor purser holding on by his hands to the side of the ship preparing to jump overboard, and a pirate cutting at him. Here also the chief mate was battling most courageously with one arm, while with the other he attempted to loosen a buoy. I tried to join him, but my wounds were beginning to tell on my strength, and numbers easily drove me off. With no hope left I endeavored to retrace my steps, but was immediately attacked by two or three fresh arrivals. I here managed to get within striking distance of one, whom I succeeded in knocking down; but the success cost me dear, as his companions wounded me at the same moment desperately in the left side. How they let me retire I cannot imagine; how I was able is equally difficult for me to explain. But I was again attacked by two others armed with capstan bars, who successively knocked me down with these weapons. I rolled out of their way, and for a time was left in peace. I staggered to the wheelhouse, but had to support myself on an umbrella which I picked up.

On receiving my wound in the side, I had sufficient presence of mind to shove my handkerchief and fingers into the aperture to keep my lungs from breaking out. The pirates, either imagining I was trying to conceal something, or in brutal sport, tore my hand several times from the wound. The agony I thus endured I can never forget. One of them motioned to me to throw myself overboard, and even pretended to do it, lifting me up in his arms. Another whom I judged to be the chief, as he swaggered about in my hat with a revolver and cutlass at his belt, brandishing his sword, pretended to draw it across my throat several times, to the evident delight of all his comrades. I was lying on the deck for six hours with these fellows close to me, but not for one instant did I lose consciousness. A junk then came alongside, when the steamer was stopped for the first time. The plunder was transferred to the junk, and they all hastened on board her, after spiking and breaking the helm.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

Immediately on their leaving, the crew came on deck, and rigging a helm in the stern, commenced working the ship. A Chinese merchant, procuring assistance, carried me to the saloon, placed me on a sofa, and covered me with a tablecloth to keep the cold from my wounds. All on board were so overcome that they had to be kept at their work by a copious supply of brandy. We were delayed some time in Macao harbor before we were permitted to land, a regiment of soldiers being drawn up to receive us on the quay, and no Chinaman was allowed to leave before he was searched and his name and address were taken. It is only when I look at the proofs on my body of its horrible reality that I awake to a full sense of all my danger, and a feeling of thankfulness for my miraculous escape drives every other thought away.

JAPANESE PECULIARITIES.

The Yokohama correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes: The native gardeners possess a wonderful skill in the training and dwarfing of what in America would be large, coarse-leaved trees; the pine and cedar are brought into diminutive grotesque shapes, and the maple, with its tiny leaves and delicate colors, forms a favorite house plant. Many thick shrubs are clipped into the shape of various animals, and by the aid of bamboo twigs as a support a certain fine-leaved vine (of the name of which I am ignorant) is so woven as to represent a man, a boat and other curious devices. At a certain flower show which took place in Yedo some months ago, a Japanese lady, life-size, holding an open parasol, was accurately represented by the peculiar twistings to which a chrysanthemum in full bloom was subjected. But the cultivation of fruits and vegetables is by no means attended with the success that is met with in training flowers. Fruits, especially, though of tempting appearance, are most of them utterly tasteless. It is said that foreign fruits, when planted in this country, partake of the tastelessness of the native ones after the first year of bearing, which compels the frequent importation of fresh seeds to supply the wants of the foreign community. Some of the fruits and vegetables are of an unusual size, persimmons average three inches in diameter, and turnips are about the length and thickness of a man's arm.

On the streets may be seen in great numbers curious little vehicles called jinrikshas. These are a model of a two-wheeled baby-carriage, only much larger, and have two shafts instead of a centre-pole, and were brought into use two or three years ago by a Japanese, who took his idea from the comfortable vehicles of the foreign infants. They are usually made to hold only one person, though many are large enough for two, and are drawn by a native coolie pulling between the shafts. They are gaudily painted or laqured, and have gayly-colored cushions, and, having good springs, they make a very comfortable means of conveyance, as well as a comparatively economical one. Though they have been in use but a short time, there are now 60,000 in Japan, and I am told that a yearly tax has to be paid on each jinriksha, thus forming a large source of revenue to the Government. There is not, to my knowledge, any legal tariff of prices for the use of these vehicles, so each driver exacts as much as he can, especially from those who are ignorant of the customs of this place. Many amusing stories are told of the cheats the jinriksha men practice upon newly arrived foreigners. My first experience was that I paid for a jinriksha two or three times as much as was customary, that at the end of each ride a protest was made by the coolie at the small sum given him. However, I soon learned that I was being imposed upon, and that one "boo," or 25 cents, is the customary fee for two hours' ride, and that the Japanese pay even less. The strength and endurance of these jinriksha coollies are remarkable—one will pull a grown person, with very little effort, a distance of forty miles in eight or nine hours. It was some time before I could become accustomed to the apparently inhuman practice of requiring from a man the work of a horse, but the perfect ease with which a coolie travels, and the persistence with which he annoys a foreigner who prefers walking to riding, precludes all idea of any suffering on his part, and after awhile I am not only learned tolerate being drawn by a fellow-being, but to use with great freedom the Japanese word "jiki," which means with a coolie "hurry up," and which with some of them is a very necessary reminder.

Another class of coolies are the beltos, who not only perform the duties of grooms, but accompany the horses when used for riding or driving. In the narrow and crowded streets, with so many pedestrians in the middle of them, a belto is of great service, running ahead and clearing the way for the horse he attends. The Japanese ponies are as a rule, vicious, untrustworthy, and very hard-mouthed, and a lady driving finds a belto an indispensable safeguard. There seems to be a wonderfully good understanding between him and the horse, the latter following the lead of the former like a pet dog. The beltos are a class to themselves in rank, and generally in appearance superior to the jinriksha coolies, and trained for their duties from childhood. They leap over the ground with remarkable activity, and with grace and lightness. They can run all day with the speed of the horses they accompany, and look so free from fatigue and breathe so evenly that one wonders of what stuff they are made. As a class, they are finely formed, slender, broad-chested and muscular. Their garments are close fitting, and usually scant enough to give one a full view of their well-developed limbs. They have the reputation of being the most lawless and dissipated of the lower classes.

SINCE Clara Louise Kellogg has succeeded in Mignon, she is a nonpareil favorite with our American bourgeois. —[Richmond Enquirer.

WINTER.

Old Winter's silent, rapid icy march
Upon our Autumn stealing,
Fill many a soul with sorrows dark
His icy heart revealing.
Quickly comes from Northern zone,
Triumphant smiles for wealth alone,

In frosted car he rides sublime,
From arctic regions flying,
O'er crystal seas since ancient time
To conquer has been trying.
Anon upon the Southern Plain,
He flies toward his throne again.

Put in thy march, oh, cruel king,
Thy patch of woe is seen:
Millions of the sons of earth
All dread thy "crystal sheen."
Oh, canst thou not in mercy spare
The poor of earth in thy career?

Deaf to the cry of weary souls:
He marches on forever;
The crush of earth, the shivering poor,
He smiles upon, Oh! never.
Ye men of wealth, then freely give,
And help the poor of earth to live.

LATEST FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

HOLIDAY DRESSES.

Full-dress toilettes for Christmas parties and New-Year's Day receptions are being prepared by the modistes, and merchants are displaying the richest fabrics for such dresses. Soft richly repped gros grains called faille are most used for these dresses. These are of very delicate hues, but of deeper and more positive tone than the fade tints of last winter. Perhaps the greatest variety of shades is shown in the flesh pink that is now fashionably worn both by brunettes and blondes. This soft, charming color is trimmed with white lace, tulle, or crepe lisse, or else the plain faille is associated with brocade of the same shade or with gros grain that has a watered stripe. The blue for evening wear has a silvery sheen that requires gas-light to deepen and bring it out fully. Green failles are of the pale clear tint called crystal. Tea-rose is still a favorite shade when worn with some deep rich color, such as brown or garnet. Pearl, lavender, and mauve tints complete the list of evening colors. These failles cost from $2 to $4 a yard, are richly repped, yet soft and pliable.

BROCADES.

Richly brocaded silks of a single color are imported to match the plain gros grains just described. These brocades are seldom used for an entire dress, but form parts of it; for instance, the basque, apron, or trained over-skirt will be of brocade, with sleeves and lower skirt of plain gros grain, or perhaps of Chambery gauze. The fabric is not the stiff heavy brocade once worn by dowagers, but is of yielding texture, and drapes beautifully. Price $5.

POMPADOUR BROCADES.

Among beautiful novelties are the Pompadour brocades for court trains or for tablers, or else petticoats under draped over-skirts. The newest are in quaint Japanese colors and figures, with pale pink, blue, or green grounds, brocaded with soft raised figures that look like chenille embroidery. White Pompadour brocades are exceedingly handsome with their creamy white grounds strewn with flowers in their natural colors—violets, rose-buds, mignonette and *fleurs-de-lis*, in large, long-stemmed clusters tied with a ribbon of blue. These are $4 a yard, and are worn with vest, sleeves, and petticoat of pale blue or rose velvet.

WATERED STRIPED FAILLE.

Moire or watered striped failles are of a single shade, and show alternate stripes two or three inches wide of plain repped faille and of beautiful moire designs. These are made into elaborate polonaises, princesse over dresses, cuirasses, and aprons, edged with side pleatings of plain faille, lace, or else flower fringe, and worn with a train of plain faille. The white-striped moires are also being used for bride-maids' toilettes. They cost from $3 50 to $4 50 a yard.

NEW BRIDAL DRESSES.

Creamy white and pearl white failles are both shown for wedding dresses, but the preference is for the former. The prices range from $4 to $10 a yard. The first quality is handsome enough for any lady, and the finest is of remarkable beauty—thick, heavily repped, yet pliable and soft; indeed, it is no longer a commendation that a silk is stiff enough to stand alone; White satins are shown in various qualities, costing from $3,50 to $10 a yard.

Trains of new wedding dresses measure from sixty to seventy inches in length, which is longer than those of ordinary evening dresses. The new and appropriate fashion is to adjust this train in a wide quadruple pleat from the belt down, as this smooth flowing fold is far prettier under a veil than any bunched-up over-skirt or pouf train. Three breadths of silk form this train, and the pleat is held in position by tapes underneath, until near the bottom, where it spreads out like a fan. There is no flounce, of course, on these back breadths. A deep side pleating is across the foot of the front and side gores, and above this is a square tablier, formed by three bias bands of silk, piped on each side, and edged below by a tulle pleating. These cross the front breadths and extend up the side gores to the belt, producing a very pretty effect. Clusters of orange flowers are down the middle of this tablier, and also down the tulle jabot that trims the box-pleat behind. The basque is a long smooth cuirass with pointed neckand antique sleeves, trimmed with abundant ruches of tulle around neck and elbows, with merely a piped band on the edge of the basque. Little shell bows of silk fasten the front, and one is placed on the back of the waist and on each elbow.

Another stately wedding dress is partly of white gros grain and partly satin. The front or petticoat is of white satin, trimmed with two five-inch pleatings, lapping, a puff, and a standing ruffle two and a half inches wide. Over this is a train of white corded silk seventy inches long behind, with the sides cut three different lengths, forming a square front and deeper square corners on the sides. Two large bows are down the front. The basque has a postilion back with a smooth cuirass front. The bridemaids dresses accompanying this are of checked Chambery gauze over white silk.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION DRESSES.

Pink promises to be the color of the season—indeed, everything pertaining to red is shown, from the delicate China rose tints to that deep cardinal that Worth combines with black so successfully. A dress made for a young lady to receive calls in on New Year's Day is of flesh pink gros grain, made with a quadruple box-pleated train, while the front has side-pleated flounces fringed out on the lower edge. The over dress of watered striped silk of the same shade is low in the neck, and has the front extended to form a deep apron of two breadths of the silk. The back has a postilion basque. A bertha of tulle pleating is around the neck and the whole over dress is trimmed with an exquisite fringe of lilies-of-the-valley. Two large fringed bows are set on the pleat behind, and flowers are nestled in the loops.

Another pink silk dress for a bright-eyed brunette has transparent sleeves and long over skirt made of a new gauze of mixed pink and silver that drapes as softly as crape. The skirt has two shirred flounces, each edged with side pleating. High cuirass waist, laced behind, and puffed gauze sleeves.

A stately matron will receive her New Year's guests in a dress of heavy black silk that Worth has trimmed with cardinal-color. Two rows of cardinal silk side pleatings are around the train, inserted under leaf points of the black silk. The front has a black apron with a fan pleating of cardinal set in the middle from the belt down, and flying open like a fan just spread. The back has an elaborate over-skirt faced with color, and draped differently on each side. The basque has facings, pleatings, and jet trimmings.

A blue velvet dress for a fair young blonde has shirred flounces of the velvet and a basque, without an over-skirt. A second navy blue toilette has a silk skirt with pleatings and shirred ruffles, and a princesse over dress made of velvet-stripe Sicilienne, bordered with a ruche of ostrich feathers.

There is a fancy for unique combinations of color in evening dresses. Thus seal brown velvet is used for facings, flounces, loops, sashes, and straps over bows on pale blue silk dresses and with flesh pink silks. Tea-rose silks have chestnut brown or else deep garnet velvet trimmings and quantities of exotic leaves for garniture. Two shades of red—one pale rose, the other vivid crimson—are considered very stylish together.

Flower trimmings are more abundantly used than ever. A triple garland forms the tablier, clusters are down the sides, and long sprays trim the box-pleated train.

CHINESE CEREMONIES.

[Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.]

Once more the Chinese of this city are engaged in their mysterious incantations on Washington street, near Second. They have secured a room near the engine-house, and fitted it up in a most grotesque manner, at an expense perhaps of $2,000. On either side of the entrance stand two large figures, about 12 feet in height, tinseled and painted off in true Celestial art. In an angle along the ceiling from the heads of these overgrown "Joss boys," and about 2 feet from the ceiling, hang shelves upon which all sorts of Chinese figures, about a foot in height, are displayed. Still further back toward the Celestial altar and thoone, where the great "Joss" gazes down upon his subjects through looking-glass eyes, figures and paraphernalia of curious design are arranged in fantastic forms. Wax candles sprout up from the backs of deformed frogs; out of pots filled with colored water hang handsomely-designed lanterns with small figures riding in circus form. The official "red papers," spotted with golden hieroglyphics, wave and flutter, dependent from curtains of gorgeous color and design and from the ceiling. Figures, apparently of wax, run by clock-work, keep up their spasmodic movements on the altar before the great Joss.

The priest, or "Ah Deo", as they call him, preaches at intervals upon subjects of very little interest to the general reader, and scarcely worth mentioning. As the services will last until Saturday next, those desirous can procure a seat on the sidewalk and listen for themselves. About five minutes generally satisfies the average American. The most important feature of the proceeding is the band. Its industry, energy, and long suffering is a wonder in itself. One performer, in particular, enters into the business with a will, marking him at once as a superior musician He gives his entire attention to a large-sized gong. In his frantic endeavors to knock a hole in it he performed acrobatic feats worthy an India-rubber man. Part of the time with both knees on it, then against the wall, next in mid air, he belabors the unfortunate instrument, whose shrieks and yells tell of its terrible contest. The other musicians are of fewer accomplishments and devote their time and breath to yelling, stamping on the floor, and kicking up as big a row as possible. We can here remark that the selections performed by this band are operatic and of the most classic nature, as can be perceived by residents within half-a-dozen blocks. This affair is the first of the kind given in this city for three years, and as the Chinese have a load of sin which has been accumulating for that length of time to be forgiven, they may be pardoned for taking such a lively interest in the cue-rious proceedings. These days of forgiveness can be of yearly occurrence, providing a sufficient amount of money is raised to defray the expenses.

CHILDREN OF THE SAME MORMON FATHER NOT ACQUAINTED WITH EACH OTHER.

[Salt Lake Tribune.]

There are many astonishing and few admirable features about the religion of our Latter-Day neighbors; but, without stopping to discuss them all, it answers the purpose of this article to mention a circumstance which came under our notice a few days ago. It is a sample of many such cases in Salt Lake City and throughout the Territory. In conversation with a liberal minded young Mormon the writer asked him if so and so of the same name were his brothers? Stopping a moment as if to study a puzzle, the gentleman then spoke of several of his brothers and sisters, remarking at the close that these were all he was acquainted with. But are there more of your family whom you do not know?" we inquired; whereupon the party proceed to explain that his father, one of the priesthood, has many women and also a great number of children; that under the polygamous system boys and girls of the same paternity grow up to manhood without ever meeting each other. They are, therefore, not even ordinary friends, but as much strangers to one another as though born of different races and in different States. Surely this phase of the kingdom is not to be emulated; although it may afford a solution to Brigham Young's doctrine that a man may rightfully marry his own sister, as has been done in Utah. Bringing children up in ignorance of their consanguinity might help to carry out the idea.

VARIETIES.

A RAILROAD ticket agent at Savannah has been presented with a watch for his civil answers to the public.

WORTH, the man-dressmaker, is now trying to make amends for the mischief he has done. He attends church regularly and is religious.

NICKLES are not highly esteemed in California. They melt them down and make fancy trunk nails of them, according to a local journal.

THE latest case of indolence is reported of John Hole, who in writing his name simply uses the letter J and punches a hole in the paper for the remainder.

THE advertisement of a Western stone-cutter reads. "Those who buy tombstones from us look with pride and satisfaction upon the graves of their friends."

GUESTS of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, departing by the early train, are to be awakened by means of an alarm-bell over the bed, to be sprung outside the door by the hotel porter.

LONDON has a professional teacher of the art of begging. He furnishes dogs taught to lead the blind, twin children of unhealthy appearance, and similar accessories of the profession.

SOME of the leading theatres in Germany propose to put a stop to the system of recalls and of throwing bouquets and wreaths on the stage during the progress of an opera or play.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., has just witnessed the inception of a new journalistic venture in the shape of a daily paper printed on a postal card. This miniature sheet bears the name of the "Post Baby."

A POULTRY epidemic recently broke out in a flock of 500 chickens, turkeys and ducks, belonging to a lady living in the vicinity of Tonica, La Salle county, Ills., and made a clean sweep of the whole lot.

ON retiring from business a wise old man said to his son and successor: "Now, my boy, remember that common sense is the best thing you can bring to bear on every affair of life except love-making."

A PATENT has just been secured for preserving butter and other perishable articles fresh and sweet without the use of ice, by simply lining packages with the pulp of popular wood, which is furnished in sheets suitable for the purpose.

NINETEEN years ago a Tennessee father refused to let his young daughter go to a candy-pull, and she disappeared. The other day she returned, lifted eleven children out of the wagon, and entered the house and took off her things as coolly as if she hadn't been gone over a day.

AUBURN, Maine, has a shoemaker who takes contracts to "shoe and boot" people at a stated annual price, ranging from $15 to $35, according to the size of the foot and the gait of the wearer. At the end of the year the customer brings in all his old boots and shoes and gets credit on the next year for wear left in them.

"How much is your stick candy?" inquired a boy of a candy dealer. "Six sticks for five cents." "Six sticks for five cents, eh? Now lem'me see. Six sticks fer five cents, five fer four cents, four fer three cents, three fer two cents, two fer one cent, one fer nothin.' I'll take one." And he walked out leaving the candy man in a state of bewilderment.

A CLERGYMAN recommends submersion instead of cremation. He says that funeral steamers might be used to carry the bodies out at sea, and they might be sunk beyond the reach of desecration, while they could do no possible harm to the living. It might perhaps be difficult for some of the Western people always to find an available ocean handy in which to throw their deceased friends.

THE St. Louis Globe notices that the westward bound trains are crowded with nice young men, who part their hair in the middle and carry Russia-leather traveling bags. They have heard that Mr. Sharon, who gave his daughter a million-dollar wedding present, has another daughter in reserve, and they are going West to grow up with the country.

PARIS has successfully introduced the American horse railway, or "tram," as it is called there. The cars used are small, having accommodations for only twenty-eight passengers, ten of whom stand on the platform. These latter, instead of being charged full fare as in this country, are counted as second-class passengers and pay a reduced fare.

HOLLOWAY, of Holloway's Pills notoriety, is spending his money in beneficence, both he and his wife being now well stricken in years and having no children. He has built an Asylum for the Insane at Virginia Water, near Windsor, at a cost of £100,000, and he is now about to erect at Egham a University for Ladies, on an estate which he has just bought for £25,000. The best Professors will be engaged to give the highest education possible to women, and the scheme will cost £150,000.

AN Arizona paper says: "Last Saturday a young Indian, one of the fanciest dressed of his tribe, came to town with the wages of a week's work in his pocket, and sought out the different stores to find some article that would add to his fine appearance. He examined many styles and colors of scarfs, handkerchiefs and blankets. By and by his fancy was arrested at the sight of a new style hat. It was just exactly what he wanted—a hat with a feather and bird in it. He bought it eagerly, and went off happy in the possession of—a lady's hat of the period."

JOHN D. LEE, the Mormon who is accused of being the leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre, was born in Randolph county, Ill., sixty-two years ago. At twenty-four years of age he joined the Mormons, and bought some property at Nauvoo. He went with his brethren to Missouri, and in 1848 left with the party that settled in Utah. He has had over a dozen wives, besides three or four "sealed" women whom he supports. He says he has taken no wives since the law against it was proposed in 1862. He is the father of sixty-two children, of which fifty-four are living. Two years ago he cut was off from the church, unjustly, he says. He asserts his innocence the accusations against him, and is willing to submit his case to a jury of non-Mormons. He has lost almost all of his property. Twenty-four children depend on him, the oldest being sixteen.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

CONGRESSMEN will celebrate Christmas from the 23d of December until the 5th of January. They need plenty of time.

IF we ever start a new paper it shall never be called Republic. The experience of the one in this city and more recently the other in New York prevents it.

CARLTON B. CURTIS, late Radical candidate for Congress in the XXVII District of Pennsylvania, not satisfied with the verdict of the people, now contests the Hon. A. G. Egbert's right to a seat in the Forty-fourth Congress.

THE report of the Commissioners charged with winding up the affairs of Freedman's Bank, show still deeper and deeper rascalities on the part of the managers, especially in Washington where the saintly Howard had immediate control. The poor deceived and deluded negroes will only receive a few cents on the dollar at best, for their deposits.

THE new organ of Grant in New York, the Republic, a daily with large means and profound talent, has curled up and quit. The recent elections had a dispiriting effect upon its system, and the Administration found it had as many organs as there were tunes. Starting newspapers may be an exhilerating amusement for a time, but grows monotonous and unprofitable.

SOME of the Republican journals for the purpose of injuring Mr. Wallace intimate that an arrangement exists to make combinations for the subordinate officers, some of whom are unfortunate enough to meet the approval of Josephs. It is not a sufficient reason to oppose a good man for any position because notorious characters, champion his cause, as they generally possess sufficient sagacity to fasten upon the strongest, hoping thereby to make profit. The Democratic party does not propose to be run by Josephs any more than by Mackey or any of his crew. That day has passed.

WE have been permitted to copy the following extract from a letter written by a prominent cotton firm of Shreveport, La., to Messrs A. J. Nellis & Co., of Pittsburgh. It is a fair sample of the many hundreds of letters received by us from all parts of the country, showing the excessive joy carried by our roosters to the hearts of an outraged and down trodden people. The writer says:

"We received THE POST. 'Hail Columbia Happy Land,' everybody wants that paper. 'Great Guns' what a nice lot of birds; don't they stand up prompt, every one shows game; ten thousand copies wanted at every postoffice all through this oppressed land. Every widow wants one, every orphan wants one, every taxpayer wants one, everybody is shouting, 'Do it again.' Good bye, despotism, peace from shore to shore. 'Twould do you good to see this crushed people rejoice; they see better times coming."

DICK PARSONS, of Ohio didn't make much by explaining his connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. On Monday he rose to a personal explanation, and denied that he had ever had any knowledge of any money being paid to any Congressmen in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, in 1872; that he was not at the time a member of Congress. Mr. Randall asked whether he had ever received any money for helping the subsidy through Congress Mr. Parsons promptly answered that he had. This was when he was Marshal of the Supreme Court. This leaves Mr. Parsons in as bad a predicament, as before his denial. The Judges of the Supreme Court ought to feel flattered. The questions arises, "Did any of them receive a fee?"

REDUCTION IN CARD PRICES OF IRON.

The Western Bar Iron Association met in this city Tuesday, and reduced the price of bar iron to two and a half cent rates. Pity this was not done ten days ago and the present disastrous lock-out might have been prevented. What will be done now, remains to be seen, but let us hope there will be an end to the strike.

THE STORY OF VICKSBURG.

At last we have the story of Vicksburgh, as told by the citizens of that city. It is the old story of carpet-bag rule and robbery, and the people finally rising *en masse* to protest against being stripped of their last penny. Warren county, in which Vicksburg is located, seems to have been blessed--or cursed rather--with the model official under Southern carpet-bag rule. Forgery, perjury and robbery seems to have been the functions exercised by the officials. One W. T. Cardoza, Circuit Clerk, was arrested for issuing a large number of forged certificates and being committed to jail in default of bail, resigned. Governor Ames, like a true carpet bagger, violated the law by appointing his successor, Mr. Dorsey, a man who like Cardoza entered upon a career of forgery, and was lodged in jail, where he toe resigned.

Again Governor Ames violated the law by appointing another rascal to succeed Dorsey. The other officials were of the same stripe. In 1873 one George W. Davenport (negro) was elected Chancery Clerk and was sole custodian of the county seat and public records. It being discovered that a large amount of forged warrants were in circulation, Davenport was repeatedly called upon to make a report to the Board of Supervisors and persistently failed to do so. He refused a Commissioner of taxpayers permission to examine the records, and it may be added here, after his flight, it was discovered he had no bond whatever on record.

In October last, the Grand Jury of Warren county, composed of ten negroes and seven whites, returned bills of indictment against Cardoza, Dorsey and Davenport. It was while the Grand Jury were engaged in the investigation of the conduct of these men that they discovered some astonishing facts connecting the Administration of affairs. During the enquiry the books of the County Treasurer and other valuable records bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties were stolen. The other records used in the investigation were put in charge of Sheriff Crosby and were also stolen. The Sheriff is also tax collector and is required to give bond in $700,000. He gave a worthless bond, and when its worthlessness was brought to light, several sureties withdrew, thus making the instrument illegal. The Supervisor's attorney (Republican), declared the bond illegal, but the Board refused to order the Sheriff to give a new one.

This led to the discovery that there had been a Ring formed for the express purpose of robbing the people and plundering the Treasury. The story of the people's wrongs as set forth in their memorial is a striking one, and gives the public at large a very clear idea of the brazen effrontery of carpet-bag Radicalism as practiced in the South. The Board of Supervisors were evidently in the Ring and it was generally understood the Board acted under the influence of the Sheriff and indicted officials who were interested in keeping him in office. In November the Sheriff published a card calling on the tax-payers to pay up, and saying he would hold the Sheriff's office until ousted by the Supreme Court. This was the condition of affairs viz: Taxes amounting to five per cent. of values were due—the Sheriff to whom the taxes were payable was insolvent and bondless, that the Board of Supervisors, though importuned to do so, had failed to take measures required by the law for the protection of the people; that valuable public records and papers necessary as evidence to convict Cardoza, Davenport and Dorsey on indictments found against them had been stolen from the Court House, of which the Sheriff is by law the keeper: that Sheriff Crosby was known to be an intimate personal and political friend of these criminals, and besides being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of records furnishing evidence of their guilt and had failed to protect the same from larceny and spoiliation, and that to all appearances these officials seemed banded together for mutual protection, and in the strength of numbers and mutual countenance were defying the laws of the State and prostituting their offices to their private ends.

This was the condition of affairs that met the people of Vickesburg and Warren county face to face. A cessation of these abuses or beggary were the only alternatives. The citizens called a public meeting and requested Sheriff Crosby to either give the required bonds and restore the public records he had stolen, or resign. He chose to resign, and took himself out of Vicksburg and sought the presence of Gov. Ames, the chief carpet-bagger. That functionary issued a proclamation commanding the people to disperse. In the meantime the people had sought and obtained an injunction from Chancellor Hill, a Republican, enjoining Crosby from exercising the functions of his office until he had given bonds for the faithful performance of his duties.

Crosby had returned to Vicksburg, and while pretending to have peaceable intentions had sent secret instructions to the negro militia to march upon Vicksburg and seize the city. This he did under instructions from Gov. Ames. One week ago yesterday morning about one thousand armed negroes marched upon the city for the purpose of capturing it, to be followed no doubt by pillage or worse. The result is well known. The blacks were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The only matter of regret is that the most of the leaders escaped unhurt. The poor credulous blacks from the plantations were really not to blame. They are under the influence of the carpet baggers and scoundrels to such an extent that they are really not responsible for their acts.

Upon Governor Ames and the men he keeps in office, rests the whole blame. He has refused to give the people of the State a government to protect them, and they have the right to peaceably assemble and ask for a redress of grievances. For doing so, he let loose a mob upon them costing a large number of ignorant negroes their lives. Sheriff Crosby has reconsidered his acts and again resigned and a new election has been ordered. All the blood that has been shed might have been avoided, had Governor Ames been the man for the place he filled. It is probable that he will be indicted by the Grand Jury.

THE NOVEMBER CYCLONE.

Through the politeness of Sergeant George H. Rohe, the Observer at this station, we are in possession of the November Report of General Myer, Chief Signal Officer. The report is largely devoted to a history and review of the great Cyclone of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of November, and as we took occasion in THE POST at the time to severely criticise the reports of the Signal Service, it is but due to the Chief and his zealous corps of assistants, to advert again to the subject, even at this late day. Aside from being a mere act of justice, there are a number of metereological facts connected with this cyclone that cannot fail to interest every one of a scientific turn of mind.

This cyclone was of the most eccentric character, and seemed to act independently of all known metereological laws, which rendered it next to or quite impossible to predict the state of weather with any degree of accuracy. We are glad that the remarks have called out so full and clear a statement and history of the cyclone from General Myer, whose zeal and devotion to the work of his branch of the service has become proverbial.

In giving the origin and history of the cyclone he says that it had a Northwestern origin, and may, perhaps, be traced to the Pacific coast. It is first distinctly visible on the night of the 20th in western Wyoming, and pursued thence a course slightly east of northeast to southwestern Dakota, over which it passed on the night of the 21st, moving very leisurely. On the morning of the 22d, after taking a southeast course, it was central in northern Nebraska, and thence commenced advancing more rapidly to the Mississippi valley, which it crossed near the southern boundary of Iowa on the evening of the same day. It now struck off in a different direction, nearly due northeast, to Lake Huron, sweeping over that inland sea on the 23d. Having on the afternoon of the 23d gained the vicinity of Georgian Bay, its centre appears to have divided; one part, as an offshoot, going a little by the south of east, and, with the extraordinary progressive velocity of about 480 miles in 8 hours, (or 60 miles per hour,) reached Vermont and New Hampshire by midnight; the other part of the cyclone moved from Georgian Bay, a little by the north of east, and, with similar speed, reached the meridian of Quebec early on the morning of the 24th.

Meantime, since the mid-night of the 23d, the Southern section, having crossed Vermont and New Hampshire, pushed rapidly northward and reunited with the northern section near Quebec, whither it had by this time come up. From this point, during the rest of the 24th, the combined depression, with high but diminishing velocity, swept away to the northeast, and at midnight was lost to view in the vicinity of Newfoundland. While this dangerous tempest was approaching the Lake region on the evening of the 22d, the atmospheric equilibrium in the Southern States was violently disturbed; and, in Alabama, a terrific wind-storm ravaged the town and vicinity of Tuscumbia, killed twelve persons, wounding thirty, destroying upwards of one hundred buildings and inflicting disaster on many other structures. Nearly one-half of Tuscumbia was destroyed; and, almost simultaneously, the town of Montevallo, about sixty miles north of Selma, fared a similar fate. Although the Tuscumbia tornado is not perfectly shown by the weather-maps to have been an offshoot from the main storm-centre—yet it is highly probable the former was almost directly caused by the latter when the great storm-centre crossed the Tuscumbia meridian. The tornado occurred just as cyclonic winds shifted to the southwest and West from the indraught towards the centre, and when the temperature of the air was suddenly and greatly lowered, and the condensation of vapor become correspondingly great.

Preceeding and following the storm were large quantities of rain and snow, rapidly filling the western rivers. The commotion of the Northern Lakes was unusual, resulting in the shoaling of a large number of vessels. One remarkable feature connected with this immense cyclone was the fact that along its Northern border a fierce snow-storm was raging, along its centre a cold rain without electrical phenomena, while along its Southern border there was a terrific thunder storm doing an immense amount of damage aside from the effects of the tornado.

Along the Southern border of the cyclone the greatest eccentricities were developed. Covering a curved line down from Tuscambia, Alabama, to the coast of New Jersey, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, there were a number of tornados of greater or less violence raging at nearly the same time, and appear to have been offshoots of the main centre, which upon striking the warm atmosphere of the Southern border burst into unusual violence. Hence, the storm which raged so furiously, and disastrious along the Southern border did not travel from Tuscumbia to the north-east, but were projected unexpectedly from the great northern body of the cyclone at intervals. While the probabilities along the centre and the Northern border of the cyclone were singularly accurate, for that part of the United States lying South of a line drawn from New York to New Orleans, they were more or less inaccurate. The very able explanation of General Myer fully explains this. The disastrous tornados South of this line were apparently projected, contrary to all known meterological rules far beyond the central portion of the cyclone to descend upon localities where the barometrical indications showed no probability of an atmospherical change until it took place. In short it was like firing a shell from a mortar into a peaceful hamlet that had no warning, such as is common, that they were to expect at the opening of hostilities.

The report further shows that along the Northern and central lines, the predictions and warnings of the Signal Bureau were observed, in consequence of which there was a great saving of lives and shipping, for although the storm was unusually severe on the lakes, the losses were unusually small.

THE "CHRISTIAN" SWINDLE.

A condensation of the lengthy report submitted to Congress by the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings Bank shows a deplorable condition of affairs. This report shows that the cash on hand at the several branches, as called for be the company at the close of business on July 11 last, amounted to $49,131.44, of which $31,689.35 had been received up to Nov. 30. The difference consists mainly of temporary loans, due bills, and shorts carried in the cash of some of the branches, a portion of which, the Commissioners say, will prove a total loss. Owing to a defective system of book-keeping, and the general confusion of accounts, and considering the material on which they have to rely, the Commissioners express doubts as to whether they will be able ever to obtain a correct statement of the concern's liabilities. There are over 72,000 depositors on the company's books still open, each of whom requires a careful examination. The deposit-ledger balances were found to be untrustworthy and inaccurate, those of the Washington branch alone containing when examined over $75,000 discrepancy, of which, however, $16,500 was ascertained to consist of duplication of depositor's accounts. All the schedules, except those of New Orleans and St. Louis, have been received. Most of them show the amount due depositors to be greater than the amount previously reported by the officers in charge of the several branches.

Most of the loans held by the company are overdue, and the interest has been allowed to accrue in some instances for over three years.

The Commissioners say their collections have, comparatively speaking, been small, and the cash on hand does not promise a very early dividend unless Congress comes to their aid and authorizes the purchase for the use of the Government of some of the real estate owned by the company. A long time will elapse before they can hope to accumulate sufficient funds to make a payment of 20 per cent. for it requires nearly $600,000 to make such a payment, and the amount of cash in the Treasury subject to draft at the writing of this report is $118,568,50.

An analysis of these figures shows that the Commission now have on hand cash enough to pay a trifle over 5 per cent. of the claims against the concern as far as ascertained. But what makes the matter still worse than this miserable showing, is the fact that every day new claims are coming in and assets are found to be utterly worthless. The deluded colored people of the county may as well set down their deposits as a total loss, and cease to trouble themselves about it. But what is to be done with Howard and his associate managers? Is the "Christian soldier" to receive another coat of whitewash at the hands of a military inquisition?

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.

It appears that there is a majority of but six Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and consequently the Republicans have some hope of securing the election of a Senator. It is reported that a prominent Republican is willing to put a hundred and fifty thousand dollars where it will do the most good. It is quite probable that four Democrats, in anticipation of forty thousand dollars apiece, might think it their duty to vote for a Republican.—Chicago Times.

Of course it would be a Republican who would offer to buy his way to power. The Senate of the United States, once so proud and gifted, is stocked with men who have purchased the place they disgrace. We entertain no doubt there are Republicans in this state who would part with a still larger amount of their ill gotten gains to reach that position, but we feel morally certain there is not a Democrat, however poor or needy in the present Legislature, who would part with this integrity, for all the money the most corrupt and despicable aspirant could give. No Democrat named for the place, and some of them are of undoubted wealth, is accused of any desire to secure favors by bribes or the expenditure of a dollar. When Simon Cameron failed to buy one man, whose vote would have elected him Senator, we have no anxiety for the present body. In the language of Gen. Dix, "any man who attempts to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

To the Editors of The Post.

GENTS.—I have received a circular from the Taxpayers' Union, asking aid to pay expenses. I fully recognize the great services of the gentlemen acting in that body, and heartily thank them for their unselfish labors. But, before I render further essential aid, I would ask if you can inform me whether they propose to do anything decisive about a new election for Mayor and Councils? I believe they can arrange for a new election, and if they do, I know many that are willing to come forward with means to assist. J. H. B.

The above expresses the opinion entertained by a large number of taxpayers of the city, who look to the leading members of the Union to go forward in the matter of testing the election.

THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The election for a member of Congress to fill the unexpired term of Mr. M'Junkin in the Twenty-third (Pa.) district, takes place on Tuesday next, 22nd inst., and for which there are three candidates, viz. Robert P. Nevin of Allegheny, Colonel Thompson of Butler and Alderman A. Bailie of Allegheny—all Republicans. The Democrats having no candidate in the field the people must make a choice between the three above named Republicans.

MR. DAWES is satisfied in his own mind that Gen. Butler knows something about the lower regions. In a recent debate upon the finances, the following passage at arms occurred between them:

Gen. Butler—You mistake my position.

Mr. Dawes—I state your position as I understand it, in your speech, which has been withheld from the record.

Gen. Butler—It was withheld because I was absent in New York.

Mr. Dawes—I do not intend to misstate your position.

Mr. Butler—The road to Hell is paved with good intentions.

Mr. Dawes—No one should be better aware of that fact than yourself.

Butler may have some geographical knowledge of Pluto's domain, but we don't think that old Pluto will give him a very prominent position there. If he did, the first thing he would know, Butler would be trying to drain the lake of fire and brimstone with another Dutch Gap Canal.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Jacksonion Democrats of Wayne County, Ohio, will have a festival on the 8th of January, in accordance with their usual custom.

SEVEN members of the new Congress answer to the name Williams, unless death calls the roll between this and the 4th of March 1875.

THE Democrats of Kentucky have called their State Convention to meet at Frankfort on May 6, 1875. Candidates for Governor and other State officers will be nominated.

THE manufacturers of glass bottles claim for their business the unenviable distinction of being at present the dullest and most unremunerative of all branches of manufacture.

AN official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election shows that Missouri has decided to have a Constitutional Convention. The election of delegates will be held within a few weeks.

JAMES C. DOW, elected to the Nevada, Legislature by the approving Democrats of that State, cannot hold office. He challenged Lieut.-Gov. Denver to fight a duel, and is therefore disqualified.

THE Supreme Court of Maine has decided that women can hold no office mentioned in the Constitution, but that the Legislature may authorize women to hold any office created by that body.

THE men Malcolm Campbell and J. N. Elbert, who have been caught in the bogus insurance bond business in Philadelphia, are the same who were proved to have had sub-contracts under Sanborn to collect unpaid government taxes last year.

RECENTLY an effort was made to introduce five or six colored girls as pupils into the Girls' Upper High School in New Orleans, which resulted in the withdrawal of more than fifty of the graduating class. This is the first attempt that has been made to place negroes in this school.

THE Democratic majority on the Congressional candidates in Kentucky at the late election foot up in the neighborhood of thirty thousand. White, the only Republican elected, had to take ground against the Civil Rights Bill and other Republican party measures.

IT is understood that the President will send a special message to Congress at an early day, recommending a heavy appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Salt river, the improvements to be completed early in the fall of 1876.—Courier-Journal.

NEVADA legislators are soon to be called on to consider a bill for the suppression of gambling of every kind, and as there seems to be some difference of opinion among them on the subject, it is proposed that they play a series of games of euchre to decide whether the bill shall pass or not.

THE Legislature of New Jersey will assemble on the 12th of January, Judge Beadle will be inaugurated on the 19th, and on the 20th a vote will be taken in both houses for United States Senator. Invitations have been sent to every military organization in the State to participate in the inaugural ceremoniess.

THE Erie Observer very truthfully remarks that: "Mr. Wallace is no more the candidate of Cameron than Judge Black is of Grant. Both of these distinguished Democrats have served the people and their party faithfully and well, and both are entitled to fair and honest treatment at the hands of the press, no matter whether Democratic or Independent.

THE Milwaukee Wisconsin has published a list of disasters on the lakes. It shows that 243 persons perished in 1874, against 221 in 1873, and 219 in 1872; The increase this year is principally due to the fearful squall which passed over the west coast of Lake Michigan early in April, whereby twenty-four fishermen, six of Kenosha and eighteen off South Chicago, were hurried into eternity almost without a moment's warning.

IT was a shrewd police officer in a little interior town of Missouri, who, having no other clue to the identity of a railroad burglar than his hat, lost in a futile effort to secure him, went to the public school and holding it in view of the pupils asked innocently whose it was. Numbers of the scholars identified it as belonging to a negro in the village. Promptly arrested, the negro confessed to a series of railroad robberies and informed on his confederates, most of who m were captured.

A BOSTON letter says: "Business is very dull in Boston, thus far, even in those articles for which there is a demand in the holiday trade. There are symptoms of more economizing than ever. The actual pinch is probably greater than in the winter after the fire; for then there was especial effort to aid the poor, and plenty of work was provided. Now work is dull on every hand. Business houses that stood out bravely after the fire are either giving way or making an effort to sustain themselves, which is more a strain than was that of the then immediate calamity."

A WHITE marble monument has been placed over the grave of William H. Seward, in the Fort Hill Cemetery, at Auburn. It is described as an immense, finely-sculptured table, laid entirely over the tomb, raised at the head about three feet higher than the surface of the plane, in the form of a cinerary urn twined with ivy, and surmounted with a cross wreathed with the leaves of the oak and the laurel. The face of the table bears the words: "William H. Seward. Born May 16, 1809. Died October 10, 1872." And the base of the urn bears the inscription which, in his lifetime, he said was the only epitaph he was ambitious to deserve "He was Faithful."

A MOBILE colored club has issued the following notice:

"We, the officers and members of the "Black Belt Tigers" (a colored club), having reorganized since the recent election and at that time worked faithfully for the success of the Democratic and Conservative party, and since have received a great many new members, do earnestly affirm that we will support the nominations by the Democratic and Conservative Convention, on Monday night, Decmber 7, and will urge our friends to do the same, as our influence extends to a considerable extent; and furthermore, to use their judgment accordingly, there being (2) Democratic candidates in the field one the legitimate candidate of the party and the an "Independent" candidate As members of the reorganized body, we can say that we have been treated very kindly since the last fight or contest, and we feel assured that will be treated even better in the future, by our warm Southern friends. In conclusion, we hope that the reign of legitimate government may ever continue in the State of Alabama."

A MEMORIAL to the House of Representatives has been prepared, and will be circulated for signatures, proposing a pretty thorough overhauling of the Constitution according to the following plan:

1. That every member of Congress shall be directly responsible to the electors of his district, the majority of whom if he does not meet their expectations or satisfy their confidence, may at any time recall him or replace him by a successor. The modus operandi of this regulation to be defined by a special law.

2. That no important law shall become into force until it shall have been sanctioned by a majority of the people.

3. That the Senate (a mere copy of the aristocratic House of Lords in England and other monarchies), whose members are not elected directly by the people, be abolished and its privileges and duties so far as they do not become superfluous transferred to the House of Representatives.

4. That the offices of President and Vice President of the United States be henceforth abolished, and that the powers now vested in them be transferred to an executive council of seven members to be separately chosen by the House of Representatives from among all the citizens of the United States, and to be separately and jointly responsible to the said legislative body and subject to be dismissed by the same.

5. That Article 15 of the amendments to the Constitution be amended by inserting the word "sex" after the word "color."

The proposed amendment to article 15 is intended to secure female suffrage.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SHOOTING-MATCHES are now fashionable in the country.

A VETERAN hunter in Bedford county, last week, shot his one hundreth deer,

THERE are one hundred and forty inmates in the Washington county Home.

JOHN MILLER of Centre Hall slew a porker on Tuesday last which weight 535 lbs.

A COLORED man in Ebensburg has enjoyed an uninterrupted "snooze" for a week, and was still snoring at last accounts.

THE Clearfield county Teachers' Institute will commence their annual session on the 28th inst., in Pie's opera-house, Clearfield.

THE Lewisburg Journal says that the prettiest girl in town wears blue topped stockings and she is not afraid to show them.

MANY of the log jobbers, says the Clearfield Journal, have all their logs out and are ready for the teams to go to work. They are only waiting on snow.

BURGLARS entered the residence of Mr. Frank A Happer, Irwin, Westmoreland county last Thursday night and stole $125 worth of silverware and an overcoat.

BLOOMSBURG, the county seat of Columbia, is looking up in the way of improvements. Lately they had Gas works erected, and now they are building a fine Opera House.

A FORTY-SEVEN pound wild turkey is said to have been shot by Mr. James McCloskey, in Allegheny township, Cambria county, the other day, and we are trying our level best to believe the story.

THE store of Tillotson Bros., Greenville, was robbed on Sunday night of about $1,000 worth of dry goods, a large portion consisting of silk. The burglars gained an entrance by taking out a pane of glass in a rear window.

THE toughest tale of the season comes from Bucks county, were two men in cutting down a maple tree seven feet in diameter found imbedded in its heart a full grown sun fish, as perfect as though caught an hour before.

JOHN HOFFMAN who lives a short distance from Morgantown, Berks county, and who is 80 years old, has cut 40 cords of wood since the early part of last spring. He recently cut and split one cord into stove wood, finishing his work before tea time.

JAMES MOORE, one of the oldest citizens of Mercer county, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Aaron McKnight, in Pymatuning township, last Saturday night, in the 79th year of his age. He was highly respected and esteemed.

THERE are three brothers in Sharon whose ages aggregate two hundred and sixteen years. They are the Messrs. Porter—T. J., D. T., and Alex. who are among our most respectable business men. The oldest, Mr. T. J., is as brisk at seventy-four, as men ordinarily are at fifty.

THE house of Aaron Dean, near Clark's mill, near Sharpsville, occupied by the the family of S. Klinginsmith, was totally destroyed by fire while the family was absent at church on Sunday the 29th ult. It was insured for $700 in the Pymatuning Mutual. Most of the household goods were saved through the efforts of the neighbors.

THE Montrose Democrat of the 9th says that a child of Perry Bushnell, and his wife, residents of Auburn, were so badly burned on Thursday night last, that the child died soon after, but the mother, it is hoped will recover. A mixture of some kind of paint was heating or boiling upon the stove, and some explosive or combustible ingredient in it ignited, enveloping the mother and child in the flames and caused the terrible result. Since writing the above, we learn that Mrs. Bushnell is dead. She only lived a short time longer than the child. Both were buried on Sunday last.

THE barn of Andrew Row, three miles east of Greensburg was burned yesterday morning taking fire from a heated journal of a thrashing maching. The fire spread so suddenly and rapidly that nothing could be done to save the barn or any of its contents, from being totally destroyed. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the horses away in time to save them. Mr. Row's loss foots up 300 bushels of wheat; 500 bushels of oats; 30 tons of hay and a large quantity of straw. He had insured to the amount of $3,200 on the barn, and $1,000 on the contents, in the Westmoreland Mutual Insurance Co. The thresher of the machine was totally consumed. The loss will exceed $6,000.

LOOKS VERY LIKE ANOTHER BIG DRUNK.

[Washington Telegram, 13th.]

President Grant, owing to a severe indisposition, declined to receive all visitors yesterday.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK

Report of the Commissioners—Poor Comfort for the Depositors—Gross Irregularities Detected.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company will present a report to Congress to-morrow. It will show that the cash and cash items on hand at the several branches as called for by the books of the Company at the close of business on July 11th last amounted to $49,131. Of this sum $31,689 only had been received up to November 30th. The difference $17,442 is found to consist mainly of temporary loans, due bills and shorts carried in cash of some of the branches. A portion of this amount the Commissioners fear will prove a total loss.

GREAT DISCREPANCIES IN THE WASHINGTON BRANCH.

For a long time it has been known that deposit ledger balances of several branches, including those of the Washington branch were inaccurate and unreliable, those of the Washington branch alone containing at the time the Commissioners took possession discrepancies over $70,000. The sum of $16,523 has since been discovered to consist of a duplication of a portion of depositors accounts, they having been twice transferred from one of the old ledgers of the Company. On account of irregularities thus existing, the Commissioners made the pass books themselves the basis of their examination. It soon became apparent that designing persons were engaged in exciting the suspicion of depositors to prevent them from presenting their pass books. All the schedules except those of New Orleans and St. Louis have been received. Most of them show amount due depositors to be greater than the amount previously reported by the officers in charge of several branches.

The collection of real estate loans is extremely slow and difficult. As to the so-called available loans, their collection is still more difficult. About half of them were made in District of Columbia securities, now below par. Of many of these loans the security is inadequate, of others utterly worthless, and in some cases funds of the bank have been loaned upon mere personal notes without any security whatever. The same may substantially be said of the branch loans. As a class these appear to be the worst in the possession of the company, and commissioners doubt whether even fifty per cent. of this amount will ever be collected. In attempting to realize upon real estate proper of the company, the commissioners hope to secure the co-operation of Congress in making over some of the Washington and Jacksonville properties to the United States for usages and purposes for which they are admirably adapted. A long time will elapse before we can hope to accumulate sufficient funds to make a payment of twenty per cent., for it requires nearly six hundred thousand dollars to make such payment, and the amount of cash in the Treasury subject to draft at the writing of this report is $118,568.

Remains for us before closing to refer briefly to the manner of paying dividends and submit certain amendments to the act of June 20, 1874, the adoption of which we deem absolutely necessary to a proper discharge of our duties. How are dividends to be paid, and where? How are depositors to be identified? How are assignments of deposit accounts to be recognized? These questions of the utmost importance to the army of the creditors of the company and require full and free discussion ere adequate legislation before a dividend can possibly be declared. As many of the depositors are unable to read and there would not know when dividends would be declared, it occurs to me that the asury of the United States should be required to assume these payments through its fiscal agents and agencies as the safest and most economical plan upon depositing sufficient funds for that purpose and furnishing the necessary dividend schedules.

BOSTON.

Disastrous Conflagration—List of the Principal Losers—Loss $400,000—Insurance $,000.

BOSTON, D 15—At one o'clock a fire broke out the large five story brick building, 75 to Plympton street, occupied by Curry & Kivin, and a large number of firms engaged in wood manufacturing. The building was entirely destroyed. The flames were driven by the wind across the street and set to the dry house of Creery & Noyes Carpenters. The total loss by this fire is put $65,000 insurance $40,000.

The second alarm was sounded from the same locality, this morning. The first, second and alarms following in rapid succession before five, the entire departments called out. The flames, fanned by strong wind, soon made fearful hamong the mass of wooden building between Plympton and Warham st They crossed Warham street after eyeing the large planing mill of McChesley, and burned J. J. McNutt's five wood manufactory. Emersomo manufactory adjoining escaped brick, but the buildings on all sides wood are in ruins. The wind cahe burning brands across Albany into the large lumber yards, and now at tract of land lying between Albany and Water street is a mass of fla

TEL LOSS.

of Plympton by the fire, foots up $500,000. These all thought to be of incentiary o

The Governor signed the warrant for the execu Samuel Beighley, in Westmoreland, on the 20th of January, for der of Joseph Kerr,

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition of colored men of Indiana, protesting against a recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State, claiming that by the force of that decision they are deprived of citizenship, and their children of the benefits of education, and asking that the proper law officers of the Government be directed to appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Referred.

KING KALAKAUA NOT FORGOTTEN.

Mr CAMERON submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of two members of the Senate and three of the House to take measures for proper notice at the Capitol of the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Agreed to.

BILL RELATIVE TO GRASSHOPPER DISTRICTS.

Mr. HARVEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands. It provides that settlers who left their land on account of the ravages of grasshoppers shall not be deprived of their right to such land and authorizes the Commissioner of the general land office to modify the homestead laws in their favor. Provisions of the bill are also made applicable to settlers who may be compelled to leave their land for the same cause next year. After some discussion, the amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out the provision relating to the year 1875 was rejected and the bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions of the Importers and Grocers Board of Trade of New York, in favor of a revision and simplification of the revenue and collection laws.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to amend the act for the erection of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain monies received into the treasury under the Geneva award. It proposes to repeal that portion of the 12th section which bars the claims of insurance companies except for excess of losses over premiums or other gains or war risks and provides that any insurance claimant excluded by this prohibition shall have a like period of time within which to present and prove their claim as they would have had if not so excluded. Referred.

REPORT ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the bill which was reported from the Select Committee to frame a new Government for the District of Columbia and it was read at length. He said the demand for copies of the bill by those interested was very great and he moved that three hundred extra copies be printed. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed, as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to take measures for the reception of King Kalakaua, Messrs. Cameron and McCreery.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. TREMAINE presented a bill in relation to indictments for libel in the District of Columbia. It provides that where a libel appears in any newspaper published elsewhere, but circulated in Washington, no indictment shall be found in the district, unless the party libeled shall reside therein; and [illegible] that case it may be removed to the United States Circuit or District Court for the place where such newspapers are published.

Mr. NEGLEY, for the improvement of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

Mr. SMITH, for relief of Southern States by compromise and settlements of their debts.

Mr. WHITELEY, for a commission to investigate the political and legal condition of the Southern States.

Mr. PHELPS moved to take up for consideration his bill repealing what is known as the press "gag law" in Washington.

M. COX moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Lost. The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Maynard, referred to the Judiciary Committee with leave to report at any time.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY—THE SAFE BURGLARY FIASCO.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any official of the government or of the District of Columbia or other persons, have used any means to obstruct the administration of law in the district, especially with reference to the trial of the so-called "safe burglary conspiracy," with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time. Rejected—Yeas, 139; nays, 87—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES—AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Mr. McKEE offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to proceed to Vicksburg and investigate and report all the facts relative to the recent troubles in that State, especially in Warren county.

Mr. LAMAR hoped the House would adopt the resolution. The citizens of Vicksburg, in Warren county, did not shrink from an investigation, but courted it, and were only anxious to have all the facts connected with that transaction exposed to the country.

Mr. McKEE remarked that it was under the inspiration of the eloquent words of his colleague (Lamar), in the Sumner obsequies, "my countrymen know one another, and love one another," that he offered the resolution. He (McKee) knew that they would fall in love with his lamb-like constituents.

Mr. NIBLACK, (Ind.) remarked that the troubles at Vicksburg were a local matter.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. McKee how he had voted on the proposition to investigate the affairs in South Carolina.

Mr. McKEE replied that there had been no such proposition before the House today.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) hoped that the matter would be investigated. A portion of the people thought that the reports of these murders were exaggerated, and if so, the fact should be known. But the murder or the killing of fifty men should not be called a local affair. It was an affair which ought to be investigated and the guilty ones punished.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Is it any less local than murder in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania?

Mr. BUTLER—Whenever citizens are murdered I go in for an investigation.

Mr. RANDALL—Who prompted these murders?

THE SAFE BURGLARY MATTER REFERRED TO.

Mr. BUTLER—No matter who prompted them. Is it any more of a local affair than the safe burglary matter?

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

Mr. RANDALL—The difference is that we are voting with you in this matter, and that you voted against us in that matter.

Mr. BECK—I will vote for this investigation as I did for the other. The wrongs done in this district in that Safe Burglary matter are as well known to the gentleman who voted against an investigation, as they are to me, and the facts reach and [illegible] high officials of the government.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not care whom they condemn. The Courts have got that matter before them and can take care of it.

A SEVERE THRUST AT ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Mr. BECK—The Courts have not got it. The Attorney General has dismissed the case in order that the guilty parties may escape, and he ought to stand impeached to-day.

Mr. McKee's resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Orth a concurrent resolution for the Committee on the Reception of King Kalakaua was agreed to, and Messrs Orth, E. R. Hoar and Cox, were appointed on the part of the House.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Mr PARSONS, referring to the article in the New York Tribune, which reflected on him in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, denied in the broadest manner the insinuation, and said he had no knowledge that any money or valuable consideration was paid to any member of Congress in that matter. He himself was not a member of the Congress that passed it.

Mr. RANDALL—Were you paid any money in connection with it?

Mr. PARSONS—I was.

Mr. KELLOGG (Conn), referring to a report of the remarks of Hale (New York) made the other day on the Rollin-White bill, and in which he charged that corrupt expenditures of money had been made by the opponents of that measure, asked Hale whether he had made such a charge.

Mr. HALE was happy to reiterate every word that he had uttered on that occasion, but did not propose to be cross-examined by any member.

Mr. KELLOGG suggested that Hale ought to ask for a committee of investigation and prove the charge, or else stand before the House and country as having made a libellous charge without any foundation in fact.

A member—Amen! (Laughter.)

Mr. HALE repeated that what he had asserted was susceptible of proof, and that he should take his own time and way of having it proved.

A TIMELY RESOLUTION.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution, that in the judgment of the House, in the present condition of financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands or pledges of public credit should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amounts as shall be imperatively required for the public service.

Without action upon it, and leaving it to go over till next Monday, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the constitution. It proposes that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people and each hold office for six years; that the President shall be ineligible to re-election. Every male citizen over twenty-one years and not convicted of infantus crimes shall have the right to vote; that the election for President and Vice President shall be held at the same time and the majority of all votes cast shall elect, but if no one receives a majority another election shall be ordered, at which only the two receiving the largest number of votes at the previous voting shall be voted for and that the election returns shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the United States and a certificate issued by that tribunal. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the extent of the meaning of the act of June 22, 1874, entitled an act conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court upon the District of Columbia and particularly whether under or by its provisions persons charged with or indicted for libel or other crime in said district can be brought from a State or other place within federal jurisdiction to said district to answer therefor.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution by adding the following words: "And also whether said act has any application to prosecution or indictment for the crime of libel." The amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted as amended.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a concurrent resolution for a Christmas recess from the 23d of December to the 5th of January. Adopted—Yeas, 128; nays, 123.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, Mr. E. H Roberts in the Chair.

COX DOUBTS GARFIELD'S STATEMENT RELATIVE TO REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

In connection with the paragraph for stationary and newspapers for the Senate, Mr. Cox asked Garfield why it was that at the end of last session he was obliged to the House for the confidence manifested in the Committee on Appropriations, and that the appropriations for the year were less by twenty-five million dollars than for the previous year. Was that statement correct?

GARFIELD—Yes.

COX—There is no mistake about it?

GARFIELD—No, sir.

COX—There is no little difference of ten or fifteen million dollars?

GARFIELD—No, sir.

COX—That will be developed in the course of time.

GARFIELD—The gentleman will find that my remarks on that occasion have been fully borne out, more fully than I then hoped.

A RADICAL WANTS TO REDUCE EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) did not wish to recognize the fact that, because there was to be a change in the majority of the House, there should not therefore be a diminution of expenses, if such diminution were proper in itself.

Mr. GARFIELD agreed with that suggestion, but still thought it a matter of courtesy toward those who would soon have the burden of responsibility thrown on them to let them make their own reductions.

Mr. WILSON would make all proper reductions, and let the other side, when it come into power, take the responsibility of an increase.

Mr. HOLMAN favored the abolition of the Capitol police and increasing the number of watchmen. He offered an amendment to that effect. The amendment was agreed to.

After debate, the appropriation for the Botanical Garden was not reduced.

After disposing of sixteen pages of the bill—which contains 73 pages—the committee rose.

SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

Select Committee to visit Vicksburg—Messrs. Conger, Hurlbut, Williams of Wisconsin, Speer and O'Brien.

Select Committee on Louisiana and the Southern States—Messrs. G. F. Hoar, Wheeler of New York, Frye, Foster of Ohio, Phelps of New Jersey, Robinson of Illinois, and Potter.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the Allegheny River Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. MERRIAM presented resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature, in relation to the repeal of the tax on tobacco, and the repeal of the whole internal revenue law. Referred.

ANOTHER RAILROAD JOB.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge railway from tide-water to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from W. L. McMillan, claiming to be a Senator from Louisiana, and asking action in his case. Referred.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Banking Committee, reported adversely the bill to amend the Internal Revenue law by increasing the tax on the circulation of National banks from one-twelfth to one-fourth of one per cent. per month. Referred

The House went into a Committee of the Whole, E. H. Roberts in the chair, on the appropriation bill.

A paragraph for the purchase of postage stamps for the Treasury Department, gave rise to a discussion in which the question of restoration of the franking privilege came up.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. G. F. HOAR asked Garfield whether there had been any diminution of the post-office deficit by means of the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not know, but he believed that were it not for that abolition, the postoffice deficit would have been greater.

Mr. HOAR—Does not the gentleman know that the deficit has increased?

Mr. GARFIELD—I know that the deficit has increased, but I believe that the repeal of the franking privilege has, to a considerable extent, increased the revenues of the Postoffice Department, how much I do not know. I am compelled, however, to say that I do not believe that the repeal of the franking privilege has been as great a blessing as I believed at the time it would be. Still, I do not think we should give it up without a full trial. I do not think that one year's trial is enough. That year was an annus mirabiles, a difficult year, a year of famine and distress, not a fair year to judge of reform. Let us give it another year's trial, let us have one year's trial with the Democratic House and then with this double vision, we can determine the question.

Mr. KELLEY hoped the paragraph would be stricken out and the franking privilege restored. He had it not on his conscience that he had ever voted for its repeal, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that whenever his vote implied a favor to its restoration he had given it. He believed that the free circulation of the agricultural report in one year more than paid all the frauds that might have been practiced under it. The repeal had been obtained by fraud in getting up of memorials by order by the Postmaster General to his forty thousand subordinates, and there was a further fraud on the Postmaster General's official statement that the repeal would save five millions a year. It had not saved one million, nor one hundred thousand. He asked a restoration of the people's rights, the free intercourse between the people and their representatives.

Mr. MAYNARD condemned the repeal of the franking privilege as tending to remove the Government still farther from the people; so far from being reform in the true sense of the word it had operated solely to cut off free communication between the people and their representatives. After further discussion the motion to strike out the items for official postage stamps was rejected, 71 to 77.

After progressing as far as the forty-second page, the Committee arose.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a supplementary Civil Rights Bill, which was ordered to be printed and then was recommitted.

Adjourned.

PROTESTING AGAINST OBSTRUCTIONS.

MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE YESTERDAY — RESOLUTIONS AGAINST RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS — A LEGAL OPINION CONCERNING RUBBISH — METING OF THE "IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION" AT WASHINGTON TO MORROW.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

There was a regular meeting of the Coal Exchange at ten o'clock yesterday morning at their rooms, corner of Market and Water streets, Capt. Joseph Walton presiding.

FERNINST THE POINT BRIDGE.

After the usual routine business, Capt. R. C. Gray offered the following:

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange protest against the erection of a bridge across the river at the Point that will, in any way interfere with the free navigation of the river, and that in their opinion, any bridge having a less elevation than eighty feet from low water line on either side of the river, will be a serious obstruction; that they will oppose the construction of a bridge on any other plan unless the same be located and authorized by the Government engineers.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CINCINNATI OBSTRUCTION.

A communication from C. W. Woolsey and others, of Cincinnati, reporting the action of the Chamber of Commerce against the obstruction of the channel of the Ohio river at Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, by the Water Works extension, was read. The communication set forth that a resolution had been adopted, requesting their representative in Congress to take such measures as would prevent the encroachments now being made on the channel of the river.

Upon the reading of the communication, Capt. Bailey offered the following:

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange fully endorse the action of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in relation to the obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio at that point, known as the Water Works Extension, and that our representative in Congress be requested to aid in supporting the measure, and also to include the harbor of the city of Pittsburgh, where similar obstructions are being placed.

Adopted and Messrs. Joseph Walton and Simpson Horner were appointed a committee to forward the same to Congressman Negley.

RUBBISH OUTSIDE OF LOW WATER.

The committee on securing legal advice as to the matter of depositing rubbish, etc., appointed at a former meeting, reported an opinion from Col. Thomas M. Bayne, in which it was stated that all parties found placing rubbish or debris of any kind in the river, outside of the low water lines, were liable to prosecution. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Captain N. J. Bigley and Messrs. Bailey, Stone, Cornell and Lysle, with instructions to confer with the Wharf Committee to ascertain if something could not be done to remove the nuisance.

COMMITTEE MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

A letter from Hon. F. R. Brunot, who is now in Washington, was read, in which attention was called to the fact that the Ohio River Improvement Commission, of which Gen. J. K. Moorehead is a member, would hold a session at Washington on the 16th inst. The object of the meeting was to take some action to ensure the passage of the bill authorizing the adoption of the plan for the improvement of the river which had been prepared by General Humphries, and also appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose. He urged the necessity of a full delegation of the Exchange being present to give their aid and influence towards securing the passage of the bill, and likewise stated that a committee had been appointed from Cincinnati. A committee will be appointed, and will leave to-morrow evening.

There being no further business before the Exchange, an adjournment was had.

THE MEISTER-MOWRY CLAIM.

SECOND WEEK OF THE EJECTMENT CASE.

THE REQUISITES FOR AN ACCEPTABLE INDIAN SON-IN-LAW.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

Notwithstanding the Aborigines did not put in an appearance in Court yesterday, the interest in the case did not flag. As the counsel in the case state that the trial will last two weeks yet the public stand a pretty fair chance of knowing all about it by the time it closes.

Benjamin F. Pierce, a resident of Winona for the last thirty-five years, was the first witness examined. His testimony was substantially a corroboration of that previously taken to prove the mutual contract and marital relations existing between William Mowry and Cubba, etc. The witness' testimony was very long, but revealed nothing of interest except that Mowry exhibited the usual amount of fatherly pride and affection toward his daughter.

MOWRY'S RESOLUTION.

Witness said—I have been at Mowry's home at Kau-kaw-lon; it was Perot's house, with a little addition put on to it, they occupied when there; the house itself was a log one; it might have been logs and boards, such a one as they put up at the Mission; the addition was put up at the rear of the house; I have been in his room at this house with Mowry, his wife and child, and went there on business; during my visit Mowry put the child in my arms, saying, "isn't that a nice girl?" also, he said, "if I live and have my health I shall educate this girl as far as education can go, and I shall give her an education that will make many a white lady ashamed;" I cannot fix the year of this occurrence; I was out there for ten years trading, and was at the house repeatedly during this period; the name given this child was Elizabeth Mowry; I don't mind of any other time when I had the child in my arms, but have done so, doubtless, often; I have been present a number of times when Mowry introduced his wife to others.

The cross-examination developed nothing material further than given in the examination in chief.

Joel P. Gillott, a young man of thirty-three, told what he knew of Mowry's domestic relations and business transactions. Witness' uncle kept a trading store on the banks of the Kau-kaw-lon. Witness knew the child Elizabeth well until she was eight years old. He thought Addison Mowry had boarded with his (witness') parents in East Saginaw while building the steamer Buena Vista, in 1849.

MY WIFE.

Robert Innis, who has resided in the Saginaw valley since 1846, testified that he knew William Mowry well; that in 1850 witness had taken William and his squaw aboard his (witness') vessel, from a canoe in the Georgian Bay, (the name of the vessel was the "Sompy-ree"); Mowry came on board with the woman and child. He introduced the woman as his wife. Witness then made the babe a present of a calico dress, (a very common present in those days). Mowry also introduced Perot as his father-in-law.

Leon Snay, who has lived in Saginaw for forty years trading with the Indians and fishing, knew Mowry in 1846 or 1847, and frequently saw him in company with his wife (Perot's daughter); Mowry had introduced her to witness as his wife.

Benjamin Cushway, who has lived in Saginaw for forty-one years, testified substantially the same as Mr. Snay.

THADDEUS LA MORANDIERE,

The interpreter, was next examined and exhibited an old day book showing sales to certain parties in the "Red Store," (McDonald's), in Saginaw. Witness understood that Mowry had a wife down at Kau-kaw-lon; one entry in the book bore the date December 12, 1849, and was charged to Wm. Mowry. The articles comprised "calico," "satinette," "cloth" and "socks," and footed up $38 97.

An examination of the venerable old book was cut short by the Court remarking that old Tempus was getting along faster than the trial.

Witness—I next met Mowry in 1853, at Saginaw city, with his wife and little girl; also down at Kau-kaw-lon, at Perot's house; I was buying furs and didn't stay there long; Mowry made a little bill at Payson's store on the day he got the articles at Eaton's.

This witness will be still further examined this morning.

As regards the views of old Perot on the alliance, it seems from the testimony that he considered it an eligible one, as although his family out-ranked Mowry in aboriginal aristocratic circles, yet Mowry had the most money, and this seems to have been as potential in soothing the family pride of the Perots, as it is in overcoming similar scruples on the part of the English and French aristocracy.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MARK D. BURASSA.

Have resided at Saginaw City for forty years; knew Ad. and William Mowry, the latter about the year '45 or '46; recollect of one conversation between Mowry and a man named Brown; something was said about the squaw, when Mowry said she was his wife, and he intended to treat her as his wife; noticed them together quite often at Saginaw and Kawkawlin, where they lived.

JOSEPH F. MARSCK.

Reside at Bay City; moved there in 1838; knew the Mowry boys; met William first at Saginaw City; heard Mowry speak of his being married; he introduced me to the squaw, and said here is my wife; here is the woman I adopt; I said to him I heard it but did not believe it; he said, oh, yes, I was married a good while ago; I said that's all right then.

WHITE MEN OFTEN WENT WITH SQUAWS.

This occurred in Bay City in 1847; fix the date by reason of my meeting him at that time; at another time when I met him he said he was living at Kawkawlin; we went to take a drink together; am eighty-one years of age; knew the squaw when I saw her, and it was not necessary for Mowry to say she was a squaw; white men often went with squaws; white women were scarce there in those days.

Mr. Acheson wanted to know if Louis Trombly had been talking to witness about this case, and he replied that this would be a work of supererogation, as Trombly

COULDN' TEACH HIM ANYTHING ABOUT SQUAWS.

Witness was sorry to see such a handsome man as Mowry marry a squaw on account of her bad complexion.

JAW BREAKERS.

William Le Roy (Shaw-we-nock-um) sworn—My father was Perot; I have sisters; Be-ne-gay-on (Mariam), Squa-wah-sun (Mary); Caleb sa-quit (Rebecca); Squa-wah-sun was married; was present at her marriage, in my father's house at Kawkawlin; she married William Mowry; Mowry asked Perot for Squa-wah-sun to live with him; Perot gave his consent for Squa-wah-sun to go with him; the girl was there at the time; Mowry then staid at the house; he called her his wife; his literal words were, "I am going to live with her;" William Mowry then shook hand with all in the house, and when he came to Mary he kissed her; they stood at our house that night; they made their home at Perot's house at Kawkawlin; they had children, the first one is not living; Elizabeth is the name of the one living; did not understand English at the time of the marriage.

PEROT KEPT NO FAMILY RECORD.

Cross-examined—Am engaged in clearing land; don't spend the most of my time hunting and fishing; am perhaps forty-two years old; did not exactly know my age when I swore I was thirty-five; thinking it over I concluded I was older; Mowry spoke in English, but Perot could understand by a few Indian words what Mowry wanted to know; my sisters were all present, and a man named Jack Fisher; one of my sisters is at Isabel, Michigan, and the other at Kawkawlin; they are older than me; there was but one room in the house on the night of the marriage, but there was a division or partition in it; the partition was made of boards; Mowry staid two days at Kawkawlin, then went to Saginaw and got back the same day; don't know whether he went to Bay City or not; think he staid about three days; Meister has not been talking with me about this case; he gave me a coat when I started from Saginaw to Pittsburgh; I told Meister I remembered the circumstance; promises have been made that I would get something, too; Meister made that promise; neither Louis Trombly or Mike Daley have been to see me about this case; Meister was not the first to speak to me about the suit; Trombly first spoke to me at Isabel, on the Chippewa river; Thaddeus Lammorandiure has not been talking with me; have been in Meister's care since I left home; so has my sister and Elizabeth; Louis Trombly came to see me once.

Mr. Acheson wanted to know what witness was to get for his testimony, and the witness replied, "pay for my time and expenses."

Mr. Weir—Is not that all you were promised?

Mr. Acheson—We object.

Witness in answer to Mr. Weir—Meister promised nothing; only that I should be paid.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The seventh day of the Mowry ejectment suit opened with the examination of Joseph Grombly. His testimony was as follows: Am 56 years old; resided in the Saginaw Valley since 1835; knew William and Addison Mowry; the trade of my store was with the Indians; knew the Perot family; Perot was a sort of a leader or half chief; William Mowry married Perot's daughter; saw Mowry and his wife together several times; they made their home at Perot's house; Mowry told me he was coming to Pittsburgh to get some money from his mother to buy a piece of property out there; recollect that circumstance very well; he wanted to borrow some money from me; he asked me to board his wife until he got back from Pittsburgh; told him I could not promise as I did not know whether my wife would take her; I first went to see Mowry's wife at her father's house; Mrs. Mowry was sitting on the floor with the child in her arms playing with it; she would not come with me, but came on Monday, and we gave her sewing to do; she brought the baby with her; it was a girl; she staid there a good while and went home and came back and said she had news about her husband.

The witness was here instructed that he must not give the conversation.

To Mr. Weir—Wm. Mowry was not back there again and heard of his death in a few days afterward; Mrs. Mowry and the child went to live with Perot; she was at my house three to five weeks; it might have been longer.

Cross-examined—Think the conversation about boarding the woman took place in 1848; the child was running around; the woman staid in my house for five or six weeks.

EFFECTS OF MONONGAHELA.

Samuel K. Copeland sworn—Reside on Forty-fourth street, Pittsburgh: am a machinist; knew William and Addison Mowry; think I got acquainted with them in 1842; have frequently been in company with William when he would be a little inebriated, and he would go on in the Indian tongue, and would then speak of his squaw and papoose; never heard him speak of her in company; he told me twice the squaw was his wife; he told me she was a very beautiful squaw; I tried to persuade him to bring her here and cultivate her, I mean to educate her and live with her here; he replied that the people would never listen to it; (picture shown) would say that was William Mowry at one time.

Cross examined—Think he died in 1852; that picture does not look like him after he began drinking; think he left Lawrenceville in the spring of 1850, and on his return remained here and never went back again; think he was in Lawrenceville in 1848 and around home until 1850: he made his home with his mother; I was to construct some machinery for a boat which the Mowry's were building in Michigan; this was in 1848 in the spring I think; once when driving to town in a buggy he told me about his Indian wife; he said the squaw was his wife; he was married in Indian fashion; he said he had a nice little papoose.

MORE PITTSBURGH TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Marg't. Davis, sworn—Live in Columbus, O.; lived here until nine years ago; kept an eating house in Bayardstown; Joseph Collins, my son-in-law, resided in Michigan; Miriam Kurtz, my daughter, now married, went to visit them; knew William Mowry; was very anxious to see him, as he had been in Michigan, round about where my son was; one day Mowry came in my house and asked me to wrap up a parcel; it contained curious shirts, and I spoke to him about them, and he said he was going to see his beautiful Indian wife; my son lived in Charlotte; told me to keep him apprised when he was going, as I wanted to know the best place to write to my son; he told me to write to Lansing; he came into my house frequently for something to eat; I had a tittle boy sick and about dying, and Mowry came in and said, Mrs. Davis, I am sorry, for I have a wife and baby; I asked him why he did not bring them here; he said not now; I intend to make my home in the Indian country; he often talked about the Indians, he said they were the most honest people to deal with; he often called me a squaw; he said my hair was as black as his wife's; my daughter also has black hair; (picture shown); I cannot see well any more and I can't say whether this is Mowry; heard him speaking to others about his wife in August or September, 1851; he told me at one time that his father-in-law thought as much of his daughter as I did of mine, or any other woman in Pittsburgh; he told me he was next to the Chief in reply to a question of mine.

Cross-examined—My house was beyond the old canal bridge; I went to the house about the 1st of August, 1851; that was the first two months I was in the house, and I did not see Mr. Mowry after that; he always called her his wife, and never called her a squaw; he said nothing about having been married in Indian style; was sent for by letter a week ago, and received a telegram on Thursday.

MRS. DAVIS' DAUGHTER CORROBORATES.

Miriam Kurtz, sworn—I live on Smithfield street, in this city, and have lived here the most of my life; am Mrs. Davis' daughter, and was seventeen years old when she kept the eating house in Bayardstown; have spent a winter in Michigan, near Lansing, where my brother-in-law had the contract to build the State House; Wm. Mowry came to mother's in 1851 for something to eat; Mr. Cordell was with him; this was the first time I had seen him; he asked me if I knew anything about Michigan; I told him that I had a sister there, and that she had an Indian woman for her help; he showed a lock of hair, and said that mine was almost as black as that lock, which belonged to "his wife among the Indians;" he also said he had more faith in his big white dog, and in the Indians, than in his own race.

Cross-examined—It was in the winter of 1856 I was in Michigan; I went from school at Montreal to Michigan, and my mother did not know of my going there; some weeks ago I went to Mrs. Benjamin Darlington and said that if I had the means I would leave the city and go to Columbus to my mother; Mr. Darlington was not personally acquainted with me; I didn't mention anything about this suit, but didn't want to be mixed up in this thing, because of a domestic affair.

ANOTHER PITTSBURGER WHO KNEW MOWRY.

Mr. Seager sworn—Came to this city in 1848; knew the Mowry boys; William and I were together often; Mowry borrowed a hunting dog from me; heard him say he was married to an Indian girl; he told me that; he seemed to think his people were against his bringing his wife here—he may have said his mother; the circumstance has gone out of my head.

Cross-examined—Am a glass-blower; lived in the Ninth ward; saw the account of the trial in the newspapers and was subpœnaed yesterday morning; came to Pittsburgh about the first of August, 1849; knew him until his death; don't know that he was here all the time; I was living in Brownstown part of the time, and he came to see me at my home; this must have been in 1850 or 1851; he never said anything about being married in Indian style.

THOUGHT CUBBA, ETC., WAS COLORED.

Mrs. Eliza Reed, sworn—Live in Lawrenceville; have lived her all my life; am sixty-two years old; lived near the Mowry's, and attended the same church; knew the Mowry boys; William was often at my house; my husband was then living; William told me he was married to an Indian lady, a Chief's daughter; this took place at my house on the Sabbath; Mr. Ewalt and Mr. John Leech were present; I had been to church, and when I got home they were sparring two chickens on the carpet.

I was angry, when Mowry said if they spoiled the carpet he would get me a new one; he showed me a lock of hair, and I asked him why he didn't bring his wife here, he said his ma would not like it, but he might bring her here sometime; he showed me a picture, and I said I thought it was a colored woman, he said no, it was an Indian lady. it was a picture of the head and breast; said he got acquainted with the Indian girl at the store up there; he said she was a very fine looking girl; (picture shown), think the picture is like Mowry except it is a little paler.

George Hays was the next witness called, but he did not respond, and plaintiffs concluding that they had produced enough evidence to make their case, informed the Court that they would rest their case by putting in evidence two deeds, those of Mary Cub-ba-you-quit to B. L. Meister for the property in dispute, and the deed of John and Elizabeth Isaacs and Henry Jacob and Mary Cub-ba-you-quit to B. L Meister, dated august 27th, 1873: acknowledged the same day before R. Bourrasa, Notary Public, recorded in Allegheny county, Dec. 31, 1874; consideration, $50,000. The deed in full was read to the jury.

The defense made no objection to the deed, and plaintiffs announced their intention of offering certain deeds from West moreland county to-day.

The plaintiffs having nine more witnesses on their list, with whose testimony they decided to dispense, the defense plead surprise and asked to be allowed until this morning to prepare their case, and Court accordingly adjourned an hour and a half before the usual time, stating that the lost time would be added to to-day's session.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Theodore Smith, charged with assault and battery by M. Greer, was allowed a nolle pros.

Henry McGee plead guilty to a charge of aggravated assault and battery, Sarah Watson prosecutrix. On a second charge plead nolo contendere.

John Gallagher was acquitted of entering a building with felonious intent and larceny, charged by James McGregor, but convicted on the third count of the indictment charging him with receiving stolen goods.

Daniel Irwin plead nolo contendere to a charge of burglary, Peter Eckert, prosecutor.

Benjamin Kenver plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, David Jones, prosecutor.

August Schmidt was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, Adam Schucken, prosecutor.

Annie Kennets was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, Annie Hume, prosecutrix

In the case of Thomas Barnes and Henry Couch, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, Barnes plead guilty to larceny, and Couch to receiving stolen goods. Each were sentenced to the Workhouse for eighteen months. John L. Hager, prosecutor.

Samuel G. Barnes is on trial on a charge of false pretense. C. Vogleson, prosecutor.

Linda Lee, indicted on oath of Henry Heister for receiving stolen goods, was acquitted.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

F. Sellers & Co., vs. George Wilkins; action for damages for alleged breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff for sixth and one-fourth cents.

Joseph Kounntz vs. T. Charles Breil; action for rent. On trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

A. W. Holthouse vs. Mittlenberger & Hirsh; action on a book account. Jury out.

L. F. Duncan vs. Isaac Morley; action on a book account. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of assignees presented, order made for the sale of certain real estate subject to liens and incumbrances.

In the matter of the Citizen's Bank, alleged bankrupt, Titusville. Alf. H. Bronson, debtor, allowed ten days to file his answer to the petition in bankruptcy.

J. J. Albeitz et al., creditors, vs. Gottleib Seidle, debtor, Allegheny. On petition of debtor, order made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shafer to consider the proposition of the debtor for composition of all the claims against his estate. Meeting to be held on the 28th inst.

Weiller & Ellis, creditors, vs. Albert Stehle, debtor, Pittsburgh. On motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., solicitor for petitioning creditors, the proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued and petition dismissed.

Joseph Hanlen, bankrupt, Butler county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and approved. Register Shafer ordered to ascertain and liquidate the liens against the same, and make report to the Court.

F. E. Smith, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, of Tioga, Pa., having filed his bill of costs in a large number of cases, the Clerk was ordered to pay him the balance of the deposits in the Registry of the Court in each case.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Jno. B. Jones was acquitted of charges of larceny by bailee, larceny and embezzlement. Samuel Herman and Ewen Rambo were the prosecutors.

The case of S. G. Barnes, indicted for false pretenses, on oath of J. C. Bruff, was concluded. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

John Hirsh, indicted for rape on oath of Anton Kirsh. Verdict guilty. The defendant had committed the crime on a child seven years of age.

Robert Ott, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Thomas Dillon, plead guilty.

George Hagley, indicted on oath of Jas. Lemon for selling liquors without a license, plead nolo contendere. The same defendant also plead nolo contendere to the charge of selling on Sunday, preferred on oath of Isaac Johns.

George Grau and A. H. Smith, indicted for selling liquor without a license and on Sunday, plead nolo contendere.

John Ashton, indicted for larceny on oath of W. H. Watson, was found not guilty.

William Fitzgerald plead guilty of a charge of larceny.

E. E. Davis is on trial charged with larceny.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. C. L. Brennan, James Collins, William H. Gordon and John L. Floyd, owners of the steamboat Juniata. This was an action to recover $492 22, with interest from February 11th, 1874, being the balance of the amount, with interest, of two promissory notes. Jury out.

In the case of Brayton, Ives & Co. vs. J. H. Jones, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned in the sum of $1,506 87.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Kelly to John J. O'Neilly, the petition of assignee was presented and the Court appointed Wm. Cody and John Guipuel appraisers.

Chas. Wm. Van Essen vs Maria Evert; a feigned issue to determine the ownership of property levied on by the Sheriff. Verdict for plaintiff.

Fred Gwinner, for use of C. Howard vs. the City of Allegheny; an action for work. On trial

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White

Wm. Berlis vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company; an action to recover damages for the destruction of a horse and wagon by a collision on the road. Jury out.

Robert Long and Chas. S. Fetterman, assignees of James N. McKinney, a bankrupt, for use of said McKinney vs. James T. Wood et al.; case reported yesterday. It is an action to recover $60,000 damages for an alleged breach of agreement whereby the plaintiffs were dispossessed of certain lands, mines, etc., at Saw Mill Run. On trial.

In the case of L. F. Duncan vs. Isaac Morley, a verdict was rendered for defendant, the jury finding a balance in his favor of $200.

U. S. Circuit McK—Judge McCandless.

Ziegler, Barker & Co., bankrupts, Armstrong county. An argument was had on the rule of the Sheriff of Westmoreland Co., the assignee in bankruptcy, and the purchaser at Sheriff's sale to show cause why the injunction granted in August, 1870, should not be dissolved, after which the rule was discharged and the motion to dissolve the injunction refused.

E. P. Jones, Trustee, &c., creditor, against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, debtor. It appearing that all the orders of the Court, relating to this matter had been fully carried out, the resolution of composition, passed and adopted at a meeting of the creditors called for that purpose, ordered to be recorded,

CUB-BA-YOU-QUIT.

THE INDIAN ROMANCE IN COURT.

MISS MARY CUB-BA, ETC., VS. THE MOWRY ESTATE — SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES OF PITTSBURGH IN DISPUTE.

(From The Daily Post, December 10)

Our readers have been aware for some time that a young lady, named Mary Cub-ba-you-quit Mowry, who has the blood of Mr. Lo in her veins, proposed to test the title to a large tract of land in the Seventeenth ward, known as the Mowry estate, and comprising a portion of the Allegheny Cemetery. Yesterday the action was begun in the U. S. District Court, Judges McCandless and McKennan on the bench. The session is a special one, summoned to try this particular case. Following is the alleged history of the case in brief: In December, 1846, William Mowry, in Bay City, Michigan, married the daughter of Perot, an Indian Chief. The union resulted in the birth of two children, a boy and a girl. Subsequently the boy died, but the girl is still living and married to a man named Isaacs. The mother, Cub-ba you-quit, married again, after the death of Mowry, and sold her title to the Pittsburgh tract to Bernard L. Meister, a resident of Bay City, Michigan, who enters suit against the present holders of the same. Five Indians are joined in the suits, there being two of them. The first is the suit of Meister vs. F. S. Bissell, Jos. Kaufman, Simon Kaufman and Moses Oppenheimer, and the second is Meister vs. R. C. Moore, John A. Moore, C. Seibert, John Seibert, Peter Keil, Andrew Carnegie, Geo. Kloman, Andrew Kloman, Thomas M. Carnegie and Benjamin Darlington, citizens of Pittsburgh, and the Keystone Bridge Company and the Allegheny Cemetery. The first work of the prosecution will be to prove the marriage of William Mowry to Miss Perot, the Indian girl, which point will, if attained, give them ground to work upon.

Following is the list of jurors, many of whom are well known in this city:

T. W. Grayson, editor, Meadville; Geo. L. Wiley, attorney, Waynesburg; C. W. Gilfillin, attorney, Franklin; Jno. C. Flenniken, banker, Waynesburg; John G. Clarke, farmer, Washington county; Smith Fuller, physician, Uniontown; G. W. Hamilton, collector, Beaver; Wm. Humes, banker, Bellefonte; R. B. Carnahan, Pittsburgh; John M. McDonald, farmer, Washington county; J. B. Sweitzer, Pittsburgh; Alex Reynold, iron manufacturer, Kittaning.

Following is the array of counsel: For plaintiff, Attorney General Isaac Masten, of Bay City. George H. Hatch, Bay City, and Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, and Weir & Gibson. For the defendants appear: M. W. Acheson, S. Schoyer, the Morrison Brothers, and J. G. Palmer.

The jury having been sworn, Mr. Murray opened the case for plaintiff, Bernard L. Meister. He recounted the first meeting of Mowry with Mary Was-kawas-sa, the daughter of Perot, at the trading post in Bay City, in the year 1845. It was proposed to show that they lived together as husband and wife, and were such.

Mr. Ferguson offered in evidence a certified copy of the order of survey, of the land from the Governor of the State, dated 26th and 27th of June, 1769. Judge McKennan thought this was going back rather far, but as Mr. Ferguson thought it might at some stage of the game be necessary to go back of the patent, he was allowed to read the paper to the jury.

The following was also offered in evidence: The warrant of assumption, under that of survey, to James Irwin, in trust under the order of survey for 378 acres and six perches.

Deed of John Brandin, Sheriff of Westmoreland county, to Christopher Walthour, dated September 10, 1794.

Patent of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to John Brandin, Casper Walthour and James Irwin, trustees, for the uses mentioned in the act of Assembly, for 378 acres of land.

Certified copy of the act of Assembly referred to, approved the 28th of March 1808.

Deed of Casper Walthour and James Irwin, trustees to Daniel Beltzhoover, dated October 26th, 1814, for a tract of land containing 101 acres and nineteen perches.

OTHER EVIDENCE.

A number of deeds and acts of Assembly, down to the deed from John Fritshenan et ux. to Dr. Peter Mowry, dated July 9, 1830, for one hundred and one-half acres, twenty-seven and one-tenth perches. This is described as situated in Pitt township, and the boundaries given by a sugar tree and other marks. It is a portion of the land in dispute.

Also, the last will of Dr. Peter Mowry, father of Wm. Mowry, dated April 20, 1833, and approved the ninth of the month following. The will gives the property in dispute to William Mowry.

The deed of partition dated November 17th 1851, was next offered in evidence. By this the property assigned to William Mowry was described. The confirmation of this partition by Wm. Mowry and his brothers, same date, was also offered in evidence.

The following deeds were also given in evidence:

The deed of Andrew Geyer and wife to Martin Cooper, dated May 13th, 1796; deed of Martin Cooper to Philip Mowry, dated April 21st, 1799; deed of Philip Mowry to Peter Mowry, dated January 7th, 1820; deed of Wm. Mowry to Eliza A. Mowry, December 18th, 1847; also, deed of Alexander A. Mowry to a Eliza A. Mowry, dated May 28th, 1830.

Mr Wier stated that it was admitted that Eliza J. Mowry died December 22, 1871.

THE FIRST WITNESS

sworn was G. W. Remington, who deposed that he was a surveyor, and had drawn the plan of the land shown in evidence; that it was Dr. Mowry's tract of land and a part of what was originally known as the Fritchman tract.

THE MARRIAGE.

The morning session was chiefly occupied in taking testimony to show that Mowry had been married to Perot's daughter in 1845 or 1846.

Michael Daily, a store keeper at Bay City, Michigan, detailed the circumstances of the courtship which varied considerably from the style in which the pale faces make love. It would appear that Mr. Mowry had an eye to business as well as matrimonial felicity, and thought the marriage would be conducive of friendly and profitable relations between himself and the noble red men, and thus enhance his prospects as a fur trader among them Through the aid of an interpreter and some marriage brokers, the marriage was finally consummated, Mr. Mowry perfecting his title to his dusky bride by exchanging for her, some cloth, ear-rings, beads, fishing tackle, ammunition and other articles necessary to the happiness and comfort of the Aborigines.

The witness stated that Mr. Mowry, during his stay, acknowledged his wife publicly, and the marriage, according to the witness, appears to have been consummated according to the highest principles known to Indian civilization.

The witness knew of their having not more than one child and this a girl.

Witness being shown an ambrotype, said it was the picture of Wm. Mowry, who was living with the woman in question. "Ad" Mowry he said was there at there at the same time, and witness saw him at Col. Little's store in Saginaw where William, with his wife, was buying household goods.

Mr. Holmes, one of the counsel for defendants, said that in some of the States, general recitation was sufficent to establish the relationship of man and wife, but this was a rule the Supreme Court of the United States was not bound to follow. In third Wallace—the case of Dr. Crawford, of Maryland, a decision demonstrated that evidence, such as it was proposed to offer, should not be admitted.

Mr. Ferguson thought the case in third Wallace was different from this one. The rule upon which the evidence there was rejected, was that regarding "hear say" evidence. A case decided by Judge Mercur, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, was that the fact of the parties living together as man and wife and general reputation was sufficient to indicate marriage.

The decision of the Court was reserved until this morning and the question held over.

Counsel for defendants offered to show that "Ad" Mowry bought presents for William's alleged wife and his offer and the objections urged were reduced to writing.

Just here an argument took place on the question of the reputation of the parties in Michigan at the time the marital rites were solemnized, but pending the decision the Court adjourned until this morning.

The Court room was densely crowded during the day and the fact that a portion of the contending parties were Indians, and some of the testimony was given in the Indian dialect, added to the interest felt in learning something of the disposition of the immense property at stake.

The trial will probably occupy a week or more.

(From The Daily Post, December 11.)

The interest manifested in the great Mowry ejectment case, appears to be gaining in intensity, judging from the dense throng that packed the U. S. Circuit Court room yesterday, every foot of space being utalized.

The Indian delegation attracted great attention, not only from the fact that they were Indians, but also from the fact that they represented all the possible shades of miscigenation. There were Indians, Mulattos, quadroons, octaroons, etc., ad infinitum. All that's best of dark and bright, meeting in their aspect and their eyes.

They are all witnesses, Bernard Meister having purchased the title of Cub-ba-you-quit to the Mowry estate on speculation.

GENERAL REPUTATION, ETC.

On the opening of Court yesterday, the previous law point pending at the adjournment, as to whether the fact of parties living together as man and wife, and general reputation was sufficient proof of marriage, Messrs. Weir and Gibson argued the point at length for the plaintiff, claiming that when the Supreme Court broke down the barriers requiring a formal solemnization of marriage, testimony as to whether the parties residing in the community, where the parties lived together, should be admitted in evidence.

Judge McKennan said he could understand why, in a case like the present, there should be a departure from the ordinary rule governing heresay evidence

Mr. Weir claimed that the reputation must be from the speech of the people who lived near the parties at the time and to whom they were known Otherwise there could be no reputation. A large number of legal authorities were cited in support of the position of the defense, that testimony as to the talk of people in the community where the parties lived, should be admitted.

Judge McKenna said that from the authorities cited, reputation in the family would fall within the rule admitting evidence. In some States the rule had been made more comprehensive than that given by Greenleaf on evidence.

Mr. Ferguson claimed that the fact of the parties dwelling together, as man and wife, continuously, was the first step in raising the presumption of marriage

On the other hand Mr. Acheson said it was not the intent to show repute among the relatives of the parties. In such an event the testimony might be admissable. The reputation in communities might have originated in slander or mistake, and would be an unsafe basis for a verdict. Consequently, it should not be admitted as evidence where the question was: "Was there a form of marriage contract entered into?" It was claimed that from the decision of Judge Agnew it was necessary to prove that the parties were received by the community as man and wife. The proposition was here to show that in a semi-civilized community Wm. Mowry and the squaw had contracted marriage. There was a statute in Michigan, at the time of this alleged marrirge, that required a ceremony by a magistrate.

Judge McKennan alluded to the great diversity of law on this point, in different States and stated that the general evidence must be followed. He said he could not see why evidence of common reputation should be admitted. He therefore sustained the objection of the counsel for the defense, and would rule out the evidence.

To this an exception was taken by plaintiff.

RESUMPTION OF TESTIMONY.

Michael Daily was again placed on the stand and stated that Graverod and other parties to negotiation of the nupthial contract were dead.

Cross-examined—Wm. Little is dead; W. A. Fitzhugh, I understand, is dead; A. Mowry, I understand, is dead; when Mowry was out there it was an Indian country; at Bay City there was a few whites; Upper Saginaw was fifteen or sixteen miles from Lower Saginaw; I went to Michigan in the summer of 1831 when I was quite a small boy; I first saw Wm. Mowry in 1845; I formed his acquaintance about the middle of November, 1845; I had known him about a month before the introduction to this squaw; Mowry had not been there before that I know of; I think he was about my age; I am fifty years of age—will be in May; I was born in 1825; I must have been about nineteen or twenty years of age; I think Mowry was a couple of years older than I was; I saw Bachus a few days before I was employed by him; when I went to the store Mowry was there; I was to help Bachus in the store, and collect furs of the Indians; Bachus, I think, is dead; I think his first name was William; I could not say whether his first name was William or Frederick; I went into his employ perhaps the first or about the middle of November; this squaw came to the store, I think, the very day I commenced working for Bachus, perhaps the next—one or the other.

I saw her there when I first went there; I know this girl; during the month of November I saw Mr. Rodgers in the store; he is dead; I saw Frederick Derr there; also Frederick Tate, Smith Dodge and a man named Crawford; I saw them all at different times; cannot say that I saw them all there in November; had seen Rodgers and Tromley in the store that November; before I went into Bachus' store I was fishing; I was among the Indians, and was acquainted with Perot, and trafficked with them; I was the first man that Mowry spoke to to intercede with Perot; it was a few days after I was in Bachus' employ; it was not the very day the girl was there; she was there with her mother and sister; I think that sister is living there yet out in the settlement; it is the youngest daughter of Perot; she is married to one they call in English "Abraham," I believe; she did not come with us; Mowry told me not to use my influence with Perot; he wanted me to speak to the girl; I did not testify yesterday that he asked me to speak to Perot; I said I had no influence with Perot, I think; I do not think Mowry asked me to speak to Perot; I might have said that Perot was a curious kind of a man, and I did not wish to speak to him; I could speak enough Indian language to do business with them; I do not speak very much of it now; Mowry could speak but little Indian language at that time; the squaw could speak a little English—not much—a few words; the next person Mowry spoke to was Ashman, probably a week after. Ashman says: "I have spoken to Perot and can do nothing with him; you had better get Pelky." I think Mowry had an interview with Pelky the next morning or the morning after; Pelky had a half-breed for his wife; Pelkey said he did not like to interfere with the matter, as Perot was a curious man; the next man was Graverod; Mowry had an interview with him a short time after; Mowry said: "Grove, you have a great deal of influence among the Indians," and Mowry told him what he wanted; Graverod said he would interfere if Mowry was honest; Mowry said he was, and told Graverod to bring Perot and wife over to the store.

The witness went on to describe Mowry's style of love making and gave a history of the whole matter up to the time when the Indian maiden made him happy by the consent of old Perot her "dad."

Mowry asked me to go with him to see them the next day, and I told him I had to go away, I concluded to get back the next day on my trip, but I think I was gone three days, and when I got back I found the squaw quartered in the store and this introduction took place; I cannot say whether he introduced her to me as his wife or his woman; the next morning we all three went up where we boarded, and got breakfast; I then went away on another trip, and when I got back Mowry told me the girl was over to her father's, and wanted me to go with him; I saw her at the store after that, she lodged there constantly with Mr. Mowry; some of the time she was over to the house; I do not know that I knew her to stay at the store more than one night at a time, it occurred many times—in the months of December and January; the latter part of the last-named month he went away; he came back in less than a year; I could not say how much less; to the best of my opinion Mowry went home; it might have been in December or January, and I think he got back in July or August of the same year, 1846; I have seen the squaw at the store buying goods. She would stay there over night, and have known Mowry to go back home with her several times—may be a dozen. Mowry boarded some of the time at Bay City, and some of the time with her folks. The house I spoke of yesterday where I took dinner was Perot's house, but Mowry had one part of it. I have known Mowry to be at Perot's house a few days at the longest. The last time he was there was in 1850 or 1851. He made his headquarters there and staid there all the time. That was in the fall or summer. I have known him to be there a week at a time. Mowry and the squaw were in the company of Ben Price at Price's in Lower Saginaw—now Bay City. That was the only time I ever saw them in his company I think it was in 1849 or 1850 that "Ad." Mowry said he had some presents for Wm Mowry's wife. My impression is that Addison Lowry made this woman some presents, but I am not sure of it—I would not like to swear to it positively.

Mr. Meister spoke to me first about this suit; his business is buying furs and trading with the Indians; he has been at Bay City twelve or fifteen years, perhaps longer; he first spoke to me about this suit a year ago last fall; he came to my house and spoke to me about it; asked how long I had lived in Bay City and whether I knew the Mowry boys; since that time I have not been in Meister's employ about this case among the Indians. He asked me to see Mr. Gruit, and told him I would if he would pay me for it. He has paid me nothing, and I have no share in his claim that I know of. He nor no person else has promised me any share in this claim if successful. I have sold Meister property and he told me he intended to pay me. He bought a lot on Saginaw street and owes me $200. He is not to pay me out of the proceeds of this suit. I have been to see him different times about it, and he has said he would pay me in a few days; I have not taken Indians to Meister's house in reference to the Indians; have not been the bearer of presents from Meister to the Indians; I have not an interest in a like claim set up against Addison Mowry's estate.

MELLIFLUOUS.

The name of the squaw, Perot's daughter and Mowry's wife, was Me-squaw-wah-sun. I saw the child at Perot's house; I think in 1851 or 1850; I could not fix the date; it was in the spring or fore part of the summer; the child was very young; three weeks or so old; I know William R. McCormick; I never told him at Bay City that I had an interest in Meister's claim; I have had no interest in the claim that I have parted with; I hold no interest in the claim.

P. L. Rogers, an East Saginawian, was the next witness sworn. He had known Mowry and the squaw, and knew they were very intimate; that Mowry had once reproved him for speaking slightingly of her, saying that she was his (Mowry's) wife. His testimony developed nothing additional to that of Dailey's.

WHAT A WOMAN KNOWS ABOUT IT.

Hannah, Raby, an English lady, was next put on the stand and testified as follows:

I reside at Bay City; have lived there since 1842; I came to Saginaw in 1837, and kept a store there until I went to Bay City; in Bay City we kept a tavern; I know Wm. Mowry; he came to board at my house in 1846; he did not board very steady, perhaps a month or so, then would be away two or three days, but he made my house his headquarters; I had heard he was married to this squaw and I said: "Bill, is it true you are married to this squaw?" and he said: "Yes, I am." I told him he had got a very pretty girl for his wife, for I had known her since she was a child; she was not with him at that time; I saw him in company with his wife; he brought her to my house with her sister and cousin, and he told me to give them all their tea; there was going to be a slight of-hand performance; Perot always called her his daughter and we called her Mary. Mowry never told me before his marriage that he was going to be married; they had one child; the baby was about four months old when they came; she had the baby in her arms, and I asked what it was, and Mowry said, "That's my baby;" I looked at it and said, "Bill, you can't deny that child, for it is the very picture of you;" he said, "I don't deny it," and patted it on the cheek;" they took tea at my house and went to the show that night; the following winter Mowry came over to my house in a cutter, and had his wife with him; they were going up to Saginaw City, and he said he was going to get clothing so he could dress her just like any other American lady.

SHE WAS A TETOTALER.

They stopped awhile and he went into a bar-room and ordered a whisky sling; she would not touch it, and I knew she would not, for she never touched liquor; they went on to Saignaw, and when they came back stopped; it was nearly dark; she had a nice piece of broadcloth for a cloak, and other articles of wearing apparel; I never saw them together at other times; it was cold, and I heard Mowry order the barkeeper to put up a bottle of whisky, for, said he, "Dad will need a sup when I get home;" Mowry always called Perot "dad;" I think it was in 1846 my boy was born; it was the summer he told me he was married; there was a big fire or I could have brought you books to show everything; Mowry frequently talked to me about the child and said it was a pretty child, and it was too, it was almost white; he said he wished it had been a boy like mine.

This witness will resume this morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From The Daily Post, December 12.)

The third day's trial of the great ejectment case showed no diminution in the interest manifested not only by those who claim title to portions of the property in dispute but to hundreds of others, attracted as much by the novelty of the suit as the immense interests involved in it.

MARY CUB-BA-YOU-QUIT

was next sworn, and it was found that an interpreter would be neccessary to render her Chippewa lingo into the King's English. After considerable squabbling among the lawyers regarding the fitness of the specimens presented, Lone Cloud was finally agreed upon. As soon as the witness could be made comprehend the meaning of an oath, Mary gave her version of the courtship and marriage. Her testimony was as follows:

My name is Mary; am over 47 years of age; knew William Mowry; my father's name was Perot; my mother's name was Be Deau; my parents live at Kawkawlin; saw William Mowry first in the store of Mr. Backus, at Saginaw; saw him at the store about ten times; went to the store to buy goods; Mowry was employed in the store; also met him on the other side at the sugar bush; did not stay there very long; a man named Nauback, an Indian, went with us; he is not living; I was making sugar there; my father and mother were with me; I next saw Mowry at his store.

I have seen him at Kawkawlin, at my father's house; Mowry said, I came here for that purpose, what I told you before; this language was addressed to Perot; Perot replied, if you tell the truth now, what you say I will let her go; Mowry replied, I tell you the truth; Mowry said, I want to marry her; Perot said, I am satisfied if you will do that; I answered that I would marry with him; this answer was made to my father; Mowry was present; Mowry went back to the store, but before going, said to me "my wife;" Mowry said this is the one you are going to take care of; Perot replied that is satisfactory; Mowry afterwards slept with me at my father's house; after that day I went by the name of Mary Mowry; we live at Kawkawlin, in Perot's house; Mowry furnished the things for our house; I did the cooking for him; I recollect of his furnishing calico, cloth, blankets and flour; the day after what I have related, Mowry and I went away to take a walk; we staid no place but at my father's; was at Backus' store with Mowry; staid there all night; we slept in bed together; I knew a missionary named Brown; saw him in my father's house when William Mowry was present; my mother and father and sister and brother were present; the missionary came there to marry me; my father said our marriage is just as good as yours; we are already married; Mowry said the same; at this time the child was born; the child is now living; her name is Elizabeth; she was living when the missionary Brown wanted them to get married; William Mowry was the father of Elizabeth; Mowry gave me a picture of himself; kept it in my trunk; gave the picture to my daughter when she was big enough to take care of it; (picture shown); that is a picture of William Mowry; that is the picture William Mowry gave to me; Mowry told me he came west; he told me the name of the place, but I can't recollect it; while living with me Mowry went home; he returned to Saginaw; Mowry talked about buying land to live on; Mowry said I am going to buy a piece of land; he said he was going to get the money where he used to live; Mowry is dead; am married again; was not married until quite a while after I heard of Mowry's death; knew Harvey Williams at Kawkawlin; was at his house; knew Peter Jillet, and remember his taking a skiff to Harvey Williams'; met some strange women there.

Plaintiffs here wanted the witness to tell what the white women wanted her to do, but the defense objected, saying they could see no relevancy in the question.

WANTED TO BUY THE PAPOOSE.

Mr. Ferguson—We propose to show that these women wanted the witness to give the child Elizabeth to them, for the purpose of sending it to its grandmother in Pennsylvania; we will show that they offered the witness money to consent to this, and will follow it with evidence that these women were relatives of Mr. Mowry and the grandmother, William Mowry being dead at this time.

Judge McKennan to Mr. Acheson—Do you object?

Mr. Acheson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Gibson, for plaintiffs, then put the proposition of Mr. Ferguson in writing. Mr. Acheson noted the objection, when the Court sustained the objection, assigning as a reason that the offer was not broad enough to render the evidence competent.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

It is over twenty years since I saw William Mowry, but I can't exactly tell when I first seen him; I cannot tell when he came to my father; can't tell my own age; my father, mother, two sisters and brother were at the house when Perot and Mowry had the conversation about me; my sisters' names were Rebecca and Mary; they are living; one of them lives in Kawkawlin and the other at Isabella; don't know the distance between Kawkawlin and Isabella; the brother's name is "Shaw-we knochun;" the brother is here; every time I came to the store of Mr. Backus I stopped all night, because I could not get back the same day; can't tell how often I stopped over night at Backus' store; when Mowry was first at my father's house, he spoke in both English and Indian; understood a little English at that time.

HOW MEISTER BECAME INTERESTED.

Meister gave us some provisions and these clothes which I have on now; he gave my daughter clothes the same as she has on and some provisions; Meister has not given us any money—he gave me three dollars only; think he gave my daughter ten dollars, but don't know; my daughter did not tell me how much he gave her; Lewis Stromley has been to see me about six times about the case; Michael Daily talked with me about this suit; he talked with me several times about the property here; he never talked with me at Meister's store; Louis Stromley never told me what to say here; am a Chippewa, and married my second husband at Kawkawlin; the minister who married me the second time was named Johnson.

RE-DIRECT.

I belonged to a congregation preached over by a big man—not Johnson; this was when I was married; I belong to the Methodist Church; I am to get something if the property is gained by Meister; it is to be divided into four parts, and I am to get one; Meister is to pay the cost in the case; think Mowry was in my father's house when the missionary, Mr. Brown, came there; he was there all day; (the witness was asked to look around and see if any one in the room was present that day; she did so, and pointing out Louis Stromley, setting next to Mr. Ferguson, said she saw him there that day); at the time of my marriage with Mowry I was not a member of the church; I did not know what Mowry was coming for when he came to get married.

Re-cross—My daughter and myself are to get one-fourth of the property.

Judge McKennon here suggested that if much more probing was done in this direction a clear case of Champerty would be made out.

Re-cross examination—The fourth of the property is to go to my daughter and myself.

Judge McKennan—Gentlemen, if you go much further into the details of this case you will make out a Champerty case, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of New York.

Witness—I have a paper in writing about our interest in the property; Lewis Stromley has it; he got it last winter.

To Judge McKennan—The missionary came to the house by himself; no one sent for him; Brown oftentimes said to me we ought to get married on account of the child; if we didn't it would be poor; I never said anything to Brown; don't know who told Brown to come; Perot could understand English; Perot talked Indian and Mowry replied in English and Indian; think Elizabeth is twenty-four years old; one other child was born dead.

THE YOUNG LADY HERSELF,

Elizabeth Isaacs the daughter of the person referred to above, was next placed upon the stand. She is rather a comely woman though she hides much of her attractions behind a huge pair of green goggles.

Her testimony was as follows:

My name is Elizabeth Isaacs; my husband is an Indian; belong to the Methodist Church; my name when a girl was Elizabeth Mowry; do not remember my father; (a picture shown); I have seen that picture; my mother gave it to me.

When asked if her mother had told her whose picture it was, the defense objected.

Mr. Gibson stated what he proposed to show by producing the picture, and reduced defendant's counsel's objection to writing.

The picture was an old daguerreotype, showing a young man, in a sitting posture, dark hair, full lips, large mouth, faint moustache, and apparently light eyes. It was that of a man twenty or twenty-two years of age.

The Court sustained the objection relative to what witness' mother had told her concerning the picture and the testimony was resumed.

I remember Perot; he is dead; my grandmother is dead.

This ended the daughter's testimony.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From The Daily Post, December 14.)

Saturday morning witnessed the usual crowd gathered to hear the experience of Wm. Mowry among the Lo's of Michigan detailed. In fact since the lock-out the attendance on all the courts has largely increased. No one can visit either the U. S. Circuit Court or County Criminal Court, without being painfully impressed with the knowledge that the atmosphere of our city has not been relieved of smoke except by an increase of idle men and a consequent increase of suffering. But three witnesses were examined.

FAMILY MATTERS.

Captain S. Kennedy, sworn—Reside in Saginaw; went there in 1842; am employed in the fishing business on a schooner; knew William Mowry; have seen the girl he was said to have married; she was the daughter of an Indian named Perot; had a conversation with Mowry in 1850 in Detroit; I was sailing the Julia Smith; was master of her, and Mowry was on his way from Pittsburgh to Saginaw; it was at the Michigan Exchange Hotel. He took me to his room and opened his trunk, took out some articles he was taking to Saginaw; one was a nice shawl he was taking to his wife he said; he said he would have his woman dress as well as any woman in Saginaw; he had some smaller things, he said were for his child—his "little shaver;" he gave me a nice cassimere vest; we walked out together for a short time; at that time a small steamboat plied between Saginow and Detroit; don't recollect whether he came by boat or not, but he was in Detroit over Sunday till Monday. After this I frequently saw Mowry at Bay City; at the time I speak of in Detroit I don't recollect whether I was bound for Saginaw or Cleveland; when I got to Saginaw I don't recollect what I found Mowry employed at, but think he was at Mr. Bachus' store; after this I saw his wife at Bay City, and cannot recollect whether they were together or not; had no further talk with him as to his marriage; knew Perot slightly, but not particularly; he lived at Kaw-kru-lou; this was a very small Indian town; is about six miles from Bay City, (then "Lower Saginaw"); Perot, had, besides this girl, some other children, but did not know them personally then, nor since.

Cross examined—First knew Mowry in the spring of '45 or '46, don't just recollect; was absent from Saginaw in November, '47, and got back in the summer of '48; I talked with Addison Mowry and William regarding the marriage at Saginaw City, I think; we were intimate and got drinks together; (witness then referred to the conversation wherein he teased William Mowry about his having married a squaw; William replied, somewhat testily, "I think as much of my wife as you do, if she is a squaw;") I have not mentioned this talk to any one since until Friday week, at Marston's office, in Detroit; this was last winter; was well acquainted with Tromly, and a Mr. George Roup was present when I told the former of my Detroit meeting with Mowry; this was in Saginaw city; Tromly said his business was getting information about this matter; went to Saginaw in the fall of 1843; was married in November, 1847, but don't recollect the day of the month; I worked for Charles Fitzbugh in the summer of 1845, at Midland, then Tiddi-be waski river forks; don't recollect the exact date of the Detroit interview; it was in 1850; in the summer of that year; he came aboard the vessel and asked me up to the Exchange Hotel and take dinner with him; we were together only a short time at the time of the talk about the squaw; William and I were together all day; it was Sunday; I often saw William at Saginaw; in fact every time I was there with the vessel; continued seeing him after this Detroit interview and down to the end of the sailing season, December 1st, generally my vessel laid up for the winter at Bay City; I cannot recollect of having ever seen Mowry and the girl together; I was notified of my being wanted here by Mr. Meister, who sent Peter Gillet for me.

By Mr. Weir—After leaving the vessel I built a small steamboat to run between Saginaw and Detroit; Addison Mowry and I were together three years; during the winter we fished and trapped down the bay; Addison is dead now; I always stopped at Bay City in going from Saginaw to Detroit.

Cross examined—After I left the "Julia Smith" in 1850, I went frequently to Bay City, but don't recollect just how often; I saw William Mowry every time I went.

By Mr. Weir—The "Julia Smith" was owned by Benjamin F. Pierce, Mr. Hart and Mr. Dowell, when I first took command, and afterwards Mr. Pierce bought out the rest.

By a Juror—Bay City and Saginaw are both on the Saginaw river; Bay City is five miles from the Bay.

By Mr Weir—Winona is opposite Bay City and on the west side of the river; it was not there in 1849 and 1850; it was first located about four or five years ago, or so.

WAS PROUD OF HIS BABY.

Mrs. Abby Grenit, sworn—Am a resident of Gratiot county, Mich.; am forty-five years old and married, and husband living; he is a farmer; we went out to Gratiout county nine years ago; we formerly lived at Lower Saginaw, now Bay City; was brought up there; I knew William Mowry, and first saw him in Lower Saginaw; he was with some gentlemen when I first met him, but don't know who they were; as to his being married then, I rather think he was not, but believe he was married afterwards; he did not tell me so himself. One morning he called into my house with his wife and child, and introduced me to his wife, he did this for pastime; I knew her before as his wife; as they got seated he asked me to admire his big daughter; so I got up and looked at the child; I made the remark that "it looked like him, and that it had reason to be so;" they ate their breakfast and then went away; I was then living half a mile from Lower Saginaw; Mowry and his wife were living there when they left my house; they came on foot; I afterwards saw Mowry, and talked to him; I would ask after his lady and baby, his wife and child; he generally said they were well, or the other way; knew the girl before that; she was Perot's daughter.

The Court here intimated that it had no doubt of the paternity of Cub-ba-you-Quit, as this point appeared to be pretty well settled.

Cross examined—I did not keep a public house, and Mowry just called as he was passing, to get his breakfast; Mike Daley has never been to my house to speak of this to me; neither has Tromly; they were at the house and I don't know whether they spoke to my husband or not.

HE'D DO HIS BEST TO GET HER.

Orwin Kinney, sworn—Am fifty-two years old; reside in (now) Bay City; have been engineering, now am farming; have lived in Bay City since 1840; knew William Mowry and his brother Addison; first saw William at Bachus' store, and first knew Addison in 1842 or 1843; Bachus' store was in Bay City, then called Lower Saginaw; as to William Mowry's marriage, I was in the store-room with him, Ad. Mowry and William Bachus; Mr. Bachus said to Wm. Mowry that "he would have all he could do to get Perot's daughter;" William said he'd do his best to get her; said it was unusual to marry into the tribe unless he meant to take her as his wife, and treat her as a wife; Mowry said in reply that he was sincere, he used the words, "I will take her as my wife and treat her as any white man would theirs;" previous to this I don't recollect of having any conversation as to marriage with Mowry; the next time I met him was at Colonel W. P. Stille's store, where he introduced the lady to the Colonel as his wife, using the word; saw them afterwards together at Emerson's store; have seen them also together at Lower Saginaw; don't know but I talked to them then; the whole family were there; Perot and his wife, and Mowry and his wife; after this I presume I saw them frequently, but can't recall any particular time; Addison and I built a boat together, the Buena Vista; she was built on the Saginaw and ran on that stream between Saginaw City and the bay; think William traveled on it the first spring the boat went out; I once went with William and his wife to Kawkawlin in a sleigh, William asking me to give them a ride.

Cross examined—The sleigh ride might have been in 1847 or 1848; I worked for Mr. Barney Fraser in a saw mill in 1847 or 1848, and when I went back to Bachus' Mowry and his wife got into the sleigh with me; met Mowry first in 1845 or 1846; have often been a witness in court; Trombly has often spoken to me about the suit; have spoken to Mike Daley about the case; this fall I was at Hatch & Marsten's office and spoke to Mike Daley since I came here.

At this juncture the Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter to Prof. Smith, Principal of the Iron City College, of this city, from a former pupil, now a successful business man, shows the estimation in which this institution is held by those who have enjoyed the advantages of its instructions:

PROF. J. C. SMITH—Dear Sir: Having long contemplated giving you some account of my doings since leaving the Iron City College, I now write to thank you for the training I then and there received, as without it I never should have been able to secure and hold the position I now occupy. My salary amounts to three thousand dollars per annum, with perquisities, if I desired. I am credited at the home office with rendering the best statement of accounts and settlements of bank collections of any general agent in the field.

Truly yours,
D. B. MARSH.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills, Oct. 29, 1874.

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Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diplomas at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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MISSISSIPPI.

The Recent Troubles at Vicksburg.

STATEMENT OF PROMINENT CITIZENS

VICKSBURG, December 12.—A large body of citizens sets forth statements of the origin of the late difficulties. The statement is signed by B. G. Humphries, ex-Governor; John A. Klein, President of the Mississippi Valley Bank; B. R. Thomas, President of the Vicksburg Bank; G. Gordon of Adams Express Company, U. S. District Attorney and U.S. Commissioner and other prominent citizens.

After recounting that the Warren county officials of 1873 were nearly all negroes, the statement shows that T. W. Cordoza, Circuit Clerk, was elected to the State Department of Education. Gov. Ames, thereupon contrary to explicit law and the State Constitution appointed A. W. Dorsey, his successor in August, 1874. Upon affidavit of the State Auditor of Public accounts, Dorsey was arrested for issuing false and forged certificates. Dorsey was committed to jail and resigned. Again the vacancy was filled by an appointment by Ames contrary to law and the appointee still holds possession of the office. Upon investigation, Dorsey's frauds were discovered when Cordoza was found guilty of similar offenses.

DOINGS OF RADICAL CORRUPT OFFICIALS

George W. Davenport (negro) was elected Chancery Clerk and was sole custodian of the county seat and public records. It being discovered that a large amount of forged warrants were in circulation, Davenport was repeatedly called upon to make a report to the Board of Supervisors and persistently failed to do so. He refused a Commissioner of taxpayers permission to examine the records, and it may be added here, after his flight, it was discovered he had no bond whatever on record.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION—PUBLIC RECORDS HID.

At the October term of the Circuit Court, Dorsey, Davenport and Cordoza were indicted by the grand jury composed of ten blacks and seven whites. During inquiry into the offense, the books of the County Treasurer and other valuable records bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties were stolen. The other records used in the investigation were put in charge of Sheriff Crosby and were also stolen. The sheriff is also tax collector and is required to give bond in $700,000. He gave a worthless bond, and when its worthlessness was brought to light, several sureties withdrew, thus making the instrument illegal. The supervisor's attorney (Republican), declared the bond illegal, but the board refused to order the sheriff to give a new one.

A RING ORGANIZED TO PLUNDER THE PEOPLE.

It was generally understood the Board acted under the influence of the sheriff and indicted officials who were interested in keeping him in office. In November the sheriff published a card calling on the taxpayers to pay up, and saying he would hold the sheriff's office until ousted by the Supreme Court. This was the condition of affairs viz: Taxes amounting to five per cent. of values were due—the sheriff to whom the taxes were payable was insolvent and bondless, that the Board of Supervisors, though importuned to do so, had failed to take measures required by the law for the protection of the people; that valuable public records and papers necessary as evidence to convict Cardoza, Davenport and Dorsey on indictments found against them had been stolen from the Court House, of which the sheriff is by law the keeper; that Sheriff Crosby was known to be an intimate personal and political friend of these criminals, and besides being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of records furnishing evidence of their guilt and had failed to protect the same from larceny and spoliation, and that to all appearances these officials seemed banded together for mutual protection, and in the strength of numbers and mutual countenance were defying the laws of the State and prostituting their offices to their private ends.

TAX-PAYERS ATTEMPT TO REFORM ABUSES.

On this condition of affairs, the taxpayers had a meeting, and as already known, demanded the resignation of the officials. Crosby resigned and the others fled. Crosby then went to Jackson to consult with Gov. Ames. Ames issued a proclamation commanding the tax-payers to disperse.

CARD FROM CROSBY IN WHICH HE CALLS THE WHITES BARBARIANS.

Contemporaneously with Ames' proclamation, a card signed by Peter Crosby was circulated among the colored people, denouncing the whites as ruffians and barbarians, and calling on his friends to come to the aid of the sheriff and support him. On the same day Ames' Adujutant General and aide arrived in Vicksburg, and about the same time Hall, Captain of a negro company of militia, received orders to hold himself in readiness for orders, which orders were sent direct to Hall and not through superior officers.

On Sunday the tax-payers, contemplating no violent measures themselves, and ignorant of any contemplated by Crosby and confederates, presented to Chancellor Hill (Republican) a bill of injunction against Crosby acting as sheriff until he should give bond. The chancellor prepared an order on Sunday night granting the injunction which would have been served on Monday morning. While consultation was being had with Hill, A. J. Parker, Ames' Adjutant General, and Crosby came in together and Crosby was informed it was rumored the negroes of the county would attempt to invade the city on the following morning. He disclaimed any knowledge on the subject, but said he had the power to disperse them, though he saw no objection to their coming if they desired. Upon this he was earnestly besought by Chancellor Hill and citizens present to send out orders to them that night to return to their homes, since, if they made such attempt, much blood would be shed.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Crosby promised to do so; nevertheless, early on Monday morning, negroes marched on the city from several roads. The citizens, partly warned in the night before, armed themselves and went to the defense of the city. They came in conflict with separate bodies of armed negroes numbering from 200 to 400 each, on three different roads and defeated and repulsed each body. It it estimated that from fifty to a hundred negroes were killed and wounded and about thirty were captured, all of whom except four of the leaders have been released and permitted to go home.

INVADERS ATTACK THE CITY AT THE COMMAND OF THE SHERIFF.

The statement goes on to say that the prisoners say they came to the city under orders from Crosby, who gave Ames as his authority for calling them out.

SUMMARY OF ABUSES.

The address concludes as follows: Upon this record, the people of Warren county are willing to receive the judgment of the country; from it they feel their fair minded fellow citizens everywhere must conclude that for several years past our county government has been in the hands of ignorant and corrupt officials, who, with one or two exceptions have plundered the public Treasury and set the laws and rights of the people at defiance.

FEARFUL DETAILS OF PLUNDER AND CORRUPTION.

That these officials of late have been so banded together as effectually to deprive the people of the remedies provided by law for their protection and secure for themselves comparative indemnity from punishment for their crimes.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE GOVERNOR.

That, in their crusade against the rights of the people these officials have received the countenance and support of the Governor and others of high authority in the State government; that the Governor has himself twice invaded their rights in open violation of State laws and the Constitution by assuming to fill by executive appointment an office made elective by the people.

CITIZENS OFFER NO VIOLENCE TO OFFICIALS.

That all these officials have been Republicans, and nearly all of them of the colored race, and that not one has ever been molested in his office by reason of his politics or his color; that our people had endured these evils in a spirit of forbearance until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and they were impelled to resistance by the instinct of self preservation.

PEACEABLE MEASURES ADOPTED BY CITIZENS TO CREATE REFORM.

That they assembled peaceably, and as the surest means of attaining security, demanded of these faithless stewards that they resign the trusts confided to them; that failing in this, they resorted to the remedy by an injunction in equity, in so far as it was in its nature available to their case.

OFFICIALS RESORT TO VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED.

That these peaceable measures on their part were met by a scheme of violence and bloodshed, in which the lives of themselves and their families were imperilled, and that they were obliged to take arms in their defense; that in this scheme, their county officials were ordered, counselled and encouraged by the Governor of the State and through his influence by other officers of the State government, civil and military; that the citizens of Vicksburg, in resisting the assault made upon their homes, captured a number of the assailants and arrested the Sheriff, who had incited them in this riot, and out of respect to the laws and regard for human life no violence was done to any of them.

RESIGNATION OF SHERIFF CROSBY.

That the Sheriff has finally and freely resigned his office, as a new election has been ordered and peace and quiet restored in our county; that there is therefore no reason why the State should be subjected to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature to make laws for this county; that our people in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed might well have done more and could not have done less for the protection of themselves, their families and their property.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Only a few bills were introduced to-day, which were of no special importance. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution calling for a report of the present condition of the Freedman's Bank, setting forth what progress has been made toward closing up its affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. WHITTHORNE introduced a bill directing the Freedman's Bank Commissioners to declare an immediate dividend, and to institute a suit against the trustees, officers and agents of the Company, with a view of holding them personally liable. Referred.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the construction of the St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi river, which was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. STOWELL, rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to the charges made against him by his political opponent (Porter) of having sold a naval cadetship for $1,000 to one Schoolcraft, and of having sold his votes. He had, in a letter to the Petersburg Index, denied the charges of Porter as infamous lies and vile slanders. He now asked for an investigation by a committee of the House. The matter was referred to the Committee of Naval Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

THE 3-65 BOND SCHEME AGAIN.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Tyner in the chair), and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of 3-65 convertible bonds.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) offered an amendment to it providing that greenbacks shall not be a legal tender in payment of debts contracted after the 1st of July, 1875.

REMARKS OF MR. DAWES.

Mr. DAWES spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He declared that, with the gentleman from Ohio, (Garfield), he rejoiced that the hands of Congress were being stayed up in the effort, if it had the courage to make it, to bring the country back to the laws of trade, and argued that the direct and inevitable consequence of a substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating greenbacks to gold would sink it ten and fifteen per cent., and thereby take from the laborer ten and fifteen per cent. of the purchasing powers of his day's wages and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread. The greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day if the government would pay it when presented, and it never would be worth as much as gold until the government did that. Let it do that, and all the rest would follow.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

In conclusion, he said: "Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose. We can put off our duty in promises no longer. The Republican party has just three months to save or to destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not die for want of courage."

Mr. PHELPS argued against the pending measure and said this is what I ask the government to do. I ask the government to pay the promises that it made twelve years ago, to pay these greenbacks on demand, dollar for dollar, and ask the government to do so by borrowing on its bonds, payable fifty years after date, the money with which to pay its present indebtedness. In my opinion there is but one way to make currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight narrow path which is the path of honesty. The government must pay its debts when they are due. Then alone can we expect to be again a prosperous, and happy and honored nation.

Mr. SMITH (New York) spoke in favor of the return to specie payment as soon as practicable without disaster. There were some features in the pending measure which impressed him favorably, but there were very grave objections to it. There was illimitable expansion in it, because these bonds of small denomination would circulate as currency. In order to guard against that, he would move to amend the bill by making the lowest denomination of the bonds $1,000.

At the close of Mr. Smith's remarks, the committee rose without action on the bill.

The SPEAKER announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees: On Arkansas Affairs—Scudder (New York). Judiciary—Finck (Ohio). Civil Service Reform—Chittenden (New York). Centennial—Schell (New York). Invalid Pensions—Strawbridge (Pennsylvania). Education and Labor, also on Expenditures in Naval Department—Carpenter (South Carolina). The Speaker also announced that by the operation of the rule, Harmer succeeded to the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia instead of Hale (New York) resigned.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. GARFIELD denied there was any foundation whatever for the article in the New York Tribune yesterday entitled half a million steal, charging the Committee on Appropriations with having inserted an item in the postoffice appropriation bill for an additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The bill had not been reported or even considered by the Committee.

Mr. Dawes, rising to a question of privilege called attention to the fact that the Committee on Ways and Means had taken up the investigation into the Pacific Mail subsidy which had been commenced at the close of last Congress and had then fallen through, because the Committee had been unable to secure the attendance of Richard B. Irwin, Agent of the Company, who was the only person who could give the information sought for, and who had left for Europe while the President of the Company became temporarily insane or pretended insanity. This Irwin had recently returned from Europe, and the Company had caused his arrest and brought suit against him for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars obtained by him from the Company. He would appear before the Committee on Tuesday next.

After considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted directing the arrest of Irwin for contempt in failing to obey the summons of the Committee.

Mr. DAWES explained that the chief object was to guard against Irwin again leaving the country before giving his testimony.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

NEW YORK, December 12.—This morning the attorneys for Tilton appealed from the order of Judge McCue granting a bill of particulars in the Tilton-Beecher case. The appeal is to the general term, and is on the ground that the Brooklyn Court shall not limit the prosecution on the trial to the proof of any particular day. While the discretion of the Court in granting the order is not appealable to the Court of Appeals, that part of the order prohibiting the prosecution from proving any other acts than those specified, is considered appealable to the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff's lawyers say that if they desire it, they will argue the appeal at the general term next week. Notice of appeal was served upon Beecher's attorney this morning.

ANOTHER ABDUCTION CASE.

John Neville, aged eight years, residing with his parents at West Hoboken, was kidnapped on Thursday evening while playing with a companion. They were met by a man driving a buggy, who asked them to take a ride. Neville consented.

The trial of Coroner Richard Croker on an indictment for killing John McKenna, was brought to a close at 7:20 P. M. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, December13. — The semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society was held this evening. Annual reports showed that the annual issues these fifty years have averaged more than ten millions of publications, more than half a million of these being volumes. The cost of the work during the past year was $50,000. Grants had been made during the year to the number of sixty eight millions, and to a value of more than $45,000, which had been distributed through mission schools, prisons and hospitals. Gifts for foreign distribution, in the form of printed matter, amounted to $4,000, and in cash and plates to be used in printing to the amount of $7,000. More than four thousand publications have been issued abroad and in one hundred and forty-three languages. Since the formation of the society it has expended more than six hundred thousand dollars in co-operating with prominent American missions. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Tyng, Williams, Pratt, Halleck and others.

WASHINGTON.

Further Particulars of the Rumored Cabinet Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has been interviewed on the subject of the rumored difficulty between himself and the Secretary of the Treasury; he disposes of the matter as follows: "There is nothing in it; so far from there being any controversy on the subject referred to it has not been even mentioned between myself and the Secretary or between myself and the President. For the last three months, as I understand the real fact to be, Senator Cattell was appointed last summer agent of the Treasury Department in relation to syndicate matters abroad, but was prevented from going by protracted sickness and the final death of his wife. Whether it will now be worth while for him to go in view of the long delay and the fact that the Syndicate contract terminates very shortly is a matter entirely for the Treasury Department, and upon which I don't profess to have an opinion, but I am sure Cattell will not consent to go in any event unless the Secretary of the Treasury desires him to do so.

THE KING STILL INDISPOSED.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—King Kalakaua is still very much indisposed in consequence of which no arrangements have been made as to his future movements. He is suffering with a very severe cold and an aggravated sore throat. During the day Secretary Fish called at the hotel to see the King, but did not do so owing to the illness of His Majesty. He communicated a message from the President to the effect that the President regretted exceedingly to hear of the King's indisposition and that, although the President was suffering himself from a severe cold, he would have called upon the King if His Majesty had been in a condition to receive visitors. Dr. Turner to-day stated that the Royal Visitor might be well enough for presentation to the President to-morrow. It is the intention of the President and Mrs. Grant to give him a grand reception at the White House one evening this week, for which cards will be issued. The King will spend about ten days in Washington.

Eli Louer and Abe Foster, two Frenchmen, were arrested by the police at Cleveland on Saturday, for making and passing counterfeit nickels. Tools and metal for making counterfeits were secured.

A dispatch from Fort Garry states that the Imperial government intends to issue amnesty to Riel and Lepine in accordance with what is claimed to have been Sir John A. McDonald's promise.

Revenue officers have seized sixty-one thousand cigars, valued at $5,000 at Brownsville, Nebraska, alleging that the firm have been selling unstamped cigars.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John White and Wm. Saville, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods in the shape of two books belonging to the store of Vieock & Long, in Allegheny, were convicted.

James Cauley was convicted of assault and battery, charged by John Farrell.

John Farrell, Daniel Donovan and Michael Landis, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of James Cauley, were acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

A nolle prosequi was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Joseph, indicted for fornication and bastardy, Eliza Juskas prosecutrix.

Michael L. Malone plead nolle contendere to maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a wooden building, in violation of a city ordinance, no permit having been issued. George H. Holtzman was the prosecutor.

Elizabeth Hartman, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of clothing from Amelia Jones, was acquitted.

A nolle pros. was allowed in a second charge of larceny against the same defendant, preferred by Benedict Knoer.

David Audey plead guilty of felonious assault and battery in shooting Thomas Welsh.

The jury is out in the case of R. P. Hemingray, indicted for assault and battery on oath of J. Altman.

James Cauley is on trial for perjury, indicted on oath of Michael Landis.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the divorce case of Frederick Railing vs. Mary Railing, the Court fixed the amount of maintenance to be paid by the libellant at the sum of ten dollars a month, and ordered him to pay the sum of fifty dollars as counsel fees to the attorney of respondent. A jury trial was awarded.

In the case of John Mutter vs. the Natiou Trust Company, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,536 23.

In the case of Oliver O. Phillips vs. Gray and Frank, the jury found for plaintiff for $49 70. This was an action to recover for brick sold.

The case of J. L. McKee vs. L. B. Nobbs, an action on a promisory note, is on trial.

Henry P. Ross, admr. vs. W. A. Arnold; action on a promissory note. A non suit was taken by plaintiff.

Washington Johnston vs. Thomas D. Hamilton, for use, of Kenneth McIntosh; action to determine the ownership of a horse and wagon. On trial.

John W. Pittock et al. vs. James Espy. Rule to show cause why the judgment in this case should not be opened as to the sum of $92 40.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Joseph Forsythe, assignee of John Owings, vs. Jesse Cunningham, administrator of David Cunningham, a scire facias on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,470 65.

Chas. Steger, for use, vs. Edward Scheudel, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $336.

John Robinson vs. the township of Chartiers; an action to recover a balance due plaintiff as Supervisor of the township. Verdict for plaintiff for $512 77.

Angreto Sessari vs. Joseph Kiser; an action to recover for the failure of the defendant to comply with a contract wherein he was to sell and deliver to plaintiff certain goods. Verdict for plaintiff for $450.

The jury were out in the case of A. D. Thompson and J. A. Thompson, partners as Thompson Bros., vs. George Curry and Adam Austin, an action to recover for a car load of hay seed sold and delivered.

In the case of Fisher and wife vs. David Ham, the jury found for defendant.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Michael McKenna, indicted on oath of Theodore Kersler for aggravated assault and battery, was found not guilty but directed to pay the costs.

James Holland, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Lewis Jacobs, plead guilty and was sentenced to the workhouse for one year.

William Wilbert, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Jacob Sutter, was found guilty of simple assault and battery.

James Cauley, charged with perjury on oath of Michal Landers, was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Martin Ehman, indicted for assault and battery, Michael Denberger prosecutor, was acquitted and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

In the case of Nicholas Denberger, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Martin Ehman, the same verdict was rendered.

John Jacobs charged with assault and battery on oath of Christian Myers. Verdict not guilty, costs to be divided.

Patrick Cady, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Patrick Connor. Verdict not guilty.

A. F. Hall, indicted on oath of R. W. Steadman for forgery. Nolle prosequi allowed on payment of costs by prosecutor.

Cora J. Ahl, filed an application for a divorce from her husband Wm. A. Ahl, on the grounds of alleged cruel and barbarous treatment. Subpœna awarded.

R. W Ahadenan, indicted for perjury, on oath of A. F. Hall. Nolle prosequi allowed on payment of costs.

Mary Costella, indicted for false pretenses. Nol pros. allowed on payment of costs by prosecutor. There were four indictments against the defendant.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Washington Johnston vs. Thos. D. Hamilton et al. Verdict for plaintiff.

John Scott vs. Addison Arthurs, an action tor work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $250.

Gray, Posiel & Reese vs. James Blackmore; an action for clothes purchased. Verdict for plaintiff for $87 17.

B. Gray vs. H. Braden; an action for money lent. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $194 48.

In the case of Henry Wolf vs. Mary Wolf, an action in divorce, a final decree was granted.

A final decree was also granted in the divorce case of Catharine Smith vs. Conrad C Smith.

In the divorce case of Margaret Smith vs. Richard P. Smith, a final decree was refused.

A final decree was granted in the divorce case of Jacob W. Wolbert vs. Agnes Wolbert.

Sarah M. Righter vs Granthon O. Righter. A final decree was granted in this case.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White

Robt. B. Wright vs. the township of Ross. The plaintiff in this case was riding his mules along the road in Ross township last winter, when one of the animal's feet caught in a rut which was frozen, injuring the mule, for which the suit is brought to recover damages. The case is on trial before Judge White.

Lake Hill vs. Nathan Carrier et al., an action in replevin to recover the value of six rafts of lumber. Settled.

In the case of Thompson Bros. vs. Geo. Curry and Adam Austin, an action to recover for a car load of hay sold, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $222 65.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Cauley for unlawfully cutting and wounding Daniel Donovan was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and for performing the same operation on Michael Landis two years, making three years in all. On a charge of assault and battery on John Farrel, Cauley was fined ten dollars and costs. James was also convicted of perjury on oath of Michael Landis but sentence was deferred on this conviction.

William Wilbut convicted of assault and battery on Jacob Sutler, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

John White, convicted of stealing books from the store of Isaac Long, in Allegheny was workhoused for one year.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

J. J. E. Von Mitzell filed a petition for a divorce from his wife Francese Von Mitzell, on grounds of alleged adultery. Subpœna awarded.

Elizabete A. Price vs. Eugene A. Price, libel in divorce. The court appointed Robert S. Frazier, Esq., commissioner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. W. Erwin & Co., to Wm. R. Boggs, the deed of voluntary assignment was concelled and assignee was relieved from his trust.

In the matter of the petition of the School District of Chartiers township to condemn property, viewers were appointed as prayed for.

Maria Prenting presented a petition for a divorce from her husband John Prenting and a subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in March.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of David Couch and wife, the bond of the assignee in the sum of $15,000 was presented and approved.

Giles Bates Leggatt, on petition presented, was granted leave to change his name to Sydney Byron Leggett.

In the case of Henry Riddle vs. James McBrier and the members of Councils and the City of Allegheny, the rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue was made absolute.

In the divorce case of Martha J. McKinney vs. John McKinney, Morton Hunter, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

John W. Hartney vs. Margeret Hartney libel in divorce. John Glen, Esq., appointed commissioner.

Wilhelmina Knox vs. Philip Knox; libel in divorc. C. C. Taylor, Esq., appointed commissioner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Dr. John Perchment to John G. MacConnell, Esq , a petition was presented to the Court appointing R. M. McClean and Jas. R. Miller appraisers.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James McGovern vs. the steamboat Tom Rees. In admiralty. The hearing on the various exception filed to the Commissioners report on the distribution of the fund in Court adjourned on the 22nd inst.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. the freight carried by the steamer "Tom Rees." On motion of Miller & McBride, proctors, Andrew Ackley allowed to intervene for supplies.

Staib & Co., city, bankrupts. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against L. P. Chester, was further adjourned to the 19th inst.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts. The report of Register Harper on the application of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh to sell certain securities presented and approved, and the said bank directed to make private sale of said securities and bonds, and after deducting the necessary expenses, credit the proceeds of sale on notes.

Jacob G. Fletcher, Bradford county, bankrupt. The petition of Wm S. Pierce, a creditor, for ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Lyman Stewart and others, co-partners as the Titusville Savings bank. On motion of Roger Sherman, Esq., the time for filing an answer to the creditor's petition in bankruptcy by A. H. Bronson extended ten days from this date.

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. The hearing on the rule on the Sheriff of Crawford county to show cause why an attachment should not issue agaiast him continue to the 19th inst.

Seth W. Paine, Bradford county, bankrupt. Petition of Robert Young and Isreal A. Pierce, creditors, for the liquidation of certain alleged liens, presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Duncan & Keith, bankrupts, Armstrong county. Petition of Malcolm Hay Esq., assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens upon the fund in his hands, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

TAX PAYERS' UNION.

REGULAR MEETING YESTERDAY—A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED ON THE SEVENTEENTH, AFTER WHICH A MOVEMENT WILL BE MADE ON THE MAYOR.

(From The Daily Post, December 11.)

A regular meeting of the Taxpayers Central Union was held yesterday after noon, Dr. Keyser in the chair and Mr. Shaw Secretary.

Mr. King, from the Finance Committee, reported that funds were coming in very slowly, and urged the members to bestir themselves to replenish the exchequer. The appeal was favorably received.

The question of asking the Mayor to issue a proclamation for another election in February was next discussed.

Mr. Norton said he had enough names signed to the petition to make it eminently respectable and more names would not add to its efficacy.

Mr. Finley counseled immediate action.

Mr. Kelly opposed the asking for the proclamation on the ground that there was no vacancy.

Capt Ward replied and called attention to the circuitous manner in which Mr. Swartzwelder had rendered his opinion. He said Mr. S. was too good a lawyer to come out squarely and stultify himself by squarely deciding that the last election was legal. In answer to Mr. Kelley, the Captain contended that there was no vacancy at present but there would be as soon as Mr. Blackmore's time expired. He accordingly insisted that a public meeting should be called and this meeting should ask the Mayor to issue the proclamation.

Dr. Keyser thought the Mayor should first be consulted, then the Courts and finally the people, who were the creators of both of the first named institutions.

Mr. Finley thought all time lost which was spent in preliminaries. He insisted that the Mayor should be at once asked for the issue of the necessary document, and in the event of his refusal, the Committee should at once carry the matter into Court and have it settled at once.

Capt. Ward moved that the sub-committee in charge of the matter should call a meeting at once and get a public expression and then call on the Mayor.

The resolution, amended so as to have the proposed meeting called on Saturday, the 19th of December, was adopted.

It was again proposed to refer the matter to a committee, but Mr. O'Keefe insisted that there had been enough talk and now he wanted cider. He finally succeeded in carrying his point, and from this time the Union intend to make their "headquarters in the saddle."

Mr. King, in answer to an interrogatory, as to whether his committee intended to pursue their inquiries regarding Mr. Kerr's method of building City Halls, replied that the Union could rest content as he and his colleauges were not idle.

Adjourned to meet again on next Thursday.

DRIVE THE WOLF AWAY

By well considered buying. The Boston Shoe House, 29 Diamond street, is gaining friends by their liberal and fair dealing, and they can help to save you money.

A COMPLIMENT BESTOWED.

MR. BARR THE CHOICE OF THE ALLEGHENY DELEGATION FOR U. S. SENATOR—HON. S. F. PATTERSON'S SPEECH —THE REPLY.

Hon. S. F. Patterson was selected by the Allegheny delegation which met at the St. Charles on Saturday, to notify Mr. Jas. P. Barr that he was the unanimous choice of the Allegheny delegation for U. S. Senator. The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Zern and Rogers, with Mr. Patterson at its head, repaired to the office of THE POST. Upon reaching the editorial rooms, Mr. Patterson said:

Col. Barr:—By direction of the delegation of Allegheny county, it gives me the greatest pleasure to announce to you that to-day the delegation unanimously recommend you for the position of United States Senator—unanimously, I say, because the recommendation was with the greatest unanimity and earnestness.

I may say that by this action of the delegation THE POST was heartily endorsed for its unwavering devotion to the principles of the Democracy in the past, as well as its course and effective services in the late memorable campaign, in laying bare the enormities and corruptions of Radical Ring rule. Again I congratulate you.

Mr. Barr replied:

I thank you, and through you, the delegation of Allegheny county for the unsolicited compliment you have paid me. As a personal compliment, I trust that I fully appreciate its high value and shall prize it accordingly. But I also understand it as something more than merely a personal compliment—as a compliment and endorsement of the course of THE POST upon the political issues and questions of the day. Ever since the THE DAILY POST has been established, and ever since I have had the control of its columns, it has been conducted with the sole object of advancing the true interests of the Democracy and the country. I have never believed in putting party above country, but am in favor of the country's best interests first, last and all the time.

But as I interpret the principles of Democracy, they are synonymous with the principles of Republican Government, so that to advocate one is to sustain the other. Hence the advocacy of the doctrines of the Democracy is a work of patriotism. This view of the case has been maintained by THE POST during all its past career. Through the long years of defeat and disaster from which we have just emerged, and at a time when political fanatics declared it a crime to hold the Democratic faith, and embellished the lamp posts of this enlightened city with ropes to hang its believers, THE POST never wavered in its faith that time would restore the public reason and drive into infamous obscurity the vandals who had invaded the temple of our liberties, and were endeavoring to rear a centralized despotism upon the desecrated altar of Freedom.

That faith has been fully realized. We have seen the people rise in their majesty and tear to shreds the carefully woven sophistry of demagogues, and set our country once more upon the road of national greatness. And now that the light has come and the country is redeemed from the dangers that enthralled it, THE POST'S highest recompense for its humble labors in that behalf is the consciousness that it always tried to do right, that it had no selfish ends, but labored only for the common cause of the Democracy and the country. And before closing, I can assure you that, under its present management, it will try to merit for the future the very handsome compliment you have conferred to-day.

THE LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

MEETING OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES — BARR FOR U. S. SENATOR—PATTERSON FOR SPEAKER—A HARMONIOUS SESSION.

The Democratic members from Allegheny county to the next legislature, consisting of one member of the Senate and eleven members of the House met in caucus on Saturday afternoon, at the St. Charles Hotel. The meeting, a private one, was presided over by Hon. John M. Irwin.

The first business that came before the meeting was a motion to give the Hon. James P. Barr the solid vote of the delegation for United States Senator. This motion was put and adopted unanimously. A committee was then appointed to inform Mr. Barr of the proceeding of the caucus, an account of which is given elsewhere.

As the choice of Allegheny county for Speaker, Messrs. S. F. Patterson and Joseph M. Carson were nominated. A vote was taken which resulted in eight votes for Patterson and three for Carson, the eleven members of the House only having a voice in the matter.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Carson withdrew, and moved to make Mr. Patterson's nomination unanimous, which was concurred in.

We have rumors of several other gentlemen having also been endorsed for minor positions, but the writer has no official notice of the facts and prefers to defer announcing them until such information is obtained.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The time has come when the people of Western Pennsylvania should do their part toward preparations for the celebration of the first Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence, which is to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, and to continue through a period of six months.

Congress, recognizing and responding to the patriotic wishes of the people, provided by acts of March 3d, 1871, and June 1st, 1872, respectively, that in the year 1876 the Centennial Anniversary of the United States of America shall be celebrated at Philadelphia, by an international and universal exhibition of the grandest and most comprehensive character.

In order to secure the money necessary for the expenses of this exhibition and celebration, Congress incorporated the Centennial Board of Finance as auxiliary to the Centennial Commission, and provided for the issue of stock to the amount of $10,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of ten dollars each, an amount which, if assessed equally among the people, would not require more than twenty-five cents from each person.

In order that it may be within the means of every person in the country, man, woman or child, to contribute in aid of this grand project, commemorative medals have been struck off at the United States Mint, and are sold at one, two, three and five dollars, and the name of each purchaser is placed on record in a book kept for that purpose, showing that they have assisted in our great national exhibition and celebration. These medals are in bronze, silver and gold, and will be highly prized in after years, and the purchaser of even a one dollar medal can take pride in the fact that he had assisted in our great national anniversary.

An undertaking so patriotic in its conception, so vast in its proportions and so useful in its results, commends itself to the hearty sympathy and support of an intelligent people. Patriotism, as well as an appreciation of the beneficial influences of well organized exhibitions, should impel all citizens to lend a helping hand.

The benefits to be derived from a successful international exhibition are manifold; by the commingling of people from all sections of our own country; by bringing together the people of different nationalities; by bringing into juxtaposition, for ready examination, products illustrative of the skill and ingenuity of our own and foreign countries in manufactures, agriculture, art, science and civilization.

It was to be expected that the proposition to hold the grand exhibition in Philadelphia would meet with opposition from the cities and citizens of other States. Whatever feeling of this sort once existed has been happily subdued. Through the patriotic labors of the Centennial Commission, nobly aided by the newspaper press, the country at large is about convinced that the enterprise is not local in its character, but national, and that questions of local interest are insignificant when compared with the considerations of national reputation, honor and profit involved in the successful prosecution of a work which is not only of moment to our own land, but also to the whole world.

We feel entirely justified in saying to you that the great celebration and international exhibition is an assured success.

The buildings for this purpose covering more than forty acres of space, are in process of erection, and preparations are making in all parts of our country, to exhibit the choicest of the nation's works of art, manufactures, and of the products of the soil and the mine. It is not only clear then that these grand ceremonies will come off at Philadelphia near the spot where independence was declared, but it is certain also that they will be witnessed by the representatives of very many foreign nations, for the Governments of the following named countries have already signified their intention to be represented and take part in the great International Exhibition, to wit:

Canada, France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Spain, China, Egypt, Switzerland, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Argentine Confederation, Ecuator, Peru, Venezuela, Sandwich Islands, Columbia, Liberia and Hayti, and although England, Italy, Austria, Persia and Australia have as yet adopted no official measure on the subject, we learn that the correspondence from these countries with the Director General of the exhibition, Mr. Goshorn, indicates that each intends to take a part in the ceremonies. Surely there is enough in this imposing outlook to signify to you the pressing need there is for ample preparations.

We close with the remark that the general agent for this district, B. F. Brown, or his special agents will call on you within a brief period to solicit subscriptions to the Centennial stock, and we bespeak for him, or them, a respectful hearing, and for the cause represented material aid according to the pecuniary ability of each.

Respectfully,

C. W. BATCHELOR.
JAMES P. BARR.
ORMSBY PHILLIPS.
JOSIAH KING.
JOSEPH WALTON.
JAMES H. HOPKINS.
JOS. SIEBENECK.
R. M. SNODGRASS,
J. M. BRUSH.

Centennial Committee for Allegheny county.

PITTSBURGH, December 7.

ANOTHER OIL CONFLAG.

THE EMPIRE WORKS BURNED.

The Empire Oil Works on the bank of the Allegheny river at the foot of Thirty-third street, were almost totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The fire department were on the ground as soon as possible after the alarm but were unable to do much as the fire had been under headway some time before discovered.

The buildings were sheds and the oil in the tanks taking fire there was little left to do but to keep the flames from the adjoining property. In this the firemen were successful, although the window frames of the Consolidated Gas building were somewhat scorched. The greatest loss to the oil company was the burning of two hundred barrels of refined oil and a large lot of new empty barrels. One refined oil tank and one tank of benzine were saved. The loss will likely be less than $5,000 upon which there is a partial insurance.

HEAVY DEFLACATION.

A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FREIGHT CLERK COMES UP $43,000 BEHIND THE GAME.

It has transpired within the past few days that a clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight office at the foot of Liberty street, is short in his accounts with the company to the extent of forty-three thousand dollars. Some time ago experts were sent from Philadelphia to examine his books when the above state

THE DEMON OF THE PIT.

A MURDER THAT WAS PREMEDITATED—A CONCEALED ASSASSIN FIRES A FATAL SHOT—THE MYSTERY OF THE DUQUESNE COAL WORKS.

(From The Daily Post, of Thursday.)

It would seem as though the foul spirit of hungry murder had been let loose in this vicinity to satiate its voracious appetitite. Scarcely a day passes that we are not called upon to chronicle some murder outright or a desperate attempt to take human life. Latterly, these attempts begin to partake more and more of the cold-blooded and calculating character. Yesterday morning we were called upon to record the probable fatal stabbing of young Miller at a dance on Mt. Washington, and this morning it becomes our disagreeable duty to chronicle the mortal wounding of a worthy young man, a resident of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, near the eastern boundary of this city.

A strange mystery hangs about the crime, so far as present developments go; but the deep devilishness of the attempt is enough to startle the whole community, as showing that we have in our midst, at least one of the most desperate characters that walks unhung. Mr. John A. Oltman is the superintendent and manager of the Duquesne Coal Works, located as above. For nearly two months the miners have been on a strike, and it is alleged that some of them have been in the habit of knocking down and carrying away coal from the pillars of the main entry, thus endangering the property of the company.

The President recently issued strict orders against this mischief, and Mr. Oltman has been trying to enforce these orders. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock he made his usual round among the pits. As he entered the last pit to make an examination, some one concealed therein fired upon him with a rifle, the ball taking effect in his right side near the stomach. Mr. Oltman fell mortally wounded, as the physician believed, who was soon after summoned to his aid.

A thorough search of the pits was soon after made, but the assassin was not found. Strangely enough, it appears that no watch was set at the mouths of all the pits, so that the assassin would have been caught as soon as he made his appearance, which would have been enforced by hunger eventually. Mr. Oltman could not account in any way for the murderous assault made upon him. There were none among the miners with whom he had any difficulty that would have led them to an act of vengeance. This fact heightens and intensifies the mystery. Of course, there is no clue to the murderer. The latest accounts from Mr. Oltman, represent him to be in a dying condition. He has a wife and family.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

The following gentlemen are informed that as soon as they are well over the holiday festivals they will be required as jurors in the Court of Common Pleas. Their term commencing the first Monday of January—Henry Holdship, John McCabe, John Stewart, Thomas Leech, Wm. Beckfield, Peter Gschmend, T. Scandrett Jr., David Duff, Michael McSteen, John W. Douglass, Jeremiah Dercy, Thomas O'Neil, John F. Devlin; George Windless, Fred. Kaiser, Sr., Gus Schleiter, A. P. Anschutz, James F. Ryan, John Walkenshaw, J. W. O'Brien, L. J. Long, James Allen, Isaac A. Willis, James Wood, F. R. Cunningham, Neal Blaney, Joseph Craig, John L. Hannan, John C. Reilley Michael Helbling, Reuben Pugh, Wm. S. Spratt, Alex Davis, William Gilfillan, John English, J. H. Miller, Thomas McDonald, Frederick Richards, William Cubbage, Samuel McGinnis, Bruce Ray, Charles Peacock, Harry Felker, James Caldwell, J. M. McElroy, W. H. Koemor, Levi Springer, Wm. B. Horner, James Williams, H. J. Heazel, D. Kirk, R. W. Covan, H. M. Bard, James Walker, John Flaherty, George Bridge, W. C. Mackey A. T. Simpson John Connolly. George Bothwell,

THE FAMILIES OF CAPITALISTS,

Salaried men, mechanics and laborers, are not requited for their toil, whether mental or physical, as they were two or three years ago. When they are purchasing boots and shoes they should inquire whether the high prices they pay represent increased quality and finish, or whether it represents the expense of magnificence and show that is required about stores on the prominent thoroughfares.

The Boston Shoe House, 29 Diamond street, does not pay one-sixth the rent that others do, and yet they sell an equal amount of goods. Hence it is that they can sell

Ladies' best rubbers, 50 cents.

Ladies' Morocco, kid and calf polish boots, sewed and pegged, plain and fancy, button and lace, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50 and $4.

Men's calf dress boots, plain and fancy, $3 75, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50, $7 and $8.

Men's kip stoga boots, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50 and $5.

Misses', boys' and children's goods proportionately low.

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE, ETC.

The Conduit Company have made a discovery, it is said, that will obviate any necessity for their applying to the Legislature for the privilege to cross the West Penn Railroad. It seems that the Improvement Trust Company, who laid out Montrose Village near the Conduit Company's storage tanks are allowed by their charter, among other privileges, to build and maintain bridges over any railroad in the State. A bridge, it is said, will now be built over the West Penn road at Montrose and the Conduit Company will be allowed to lay their pipe across it. The refiners in this event will be enabled to get their daily allowance of grease, no one daring to molest them or make them afraid

PERSONAL.

Our friends in Jefferson county will find it to their advantage to deal with Mr. G. W. Zeitler, at Punxsutawney. His stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, and shoes, hats and caps, hardware &c., is very complete and he is able to sell at city prices. He is a fair and honorable dealer, an old resident er, and a thorough conscientious Democrat. Of course it gives us pleasure to recommend him to our friends.

[Advertisement.]

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The voters in the above district should not overlook the special election to fill the unexpired term of Mr. M'Junkin on Tuesday next. Among the candidates, and one deserving the votes of his fellow citizens is Ald. A. Bailie of the First ward, Allegheny, who runs as a citizen candidate at the solicitation of a very respectable number of voters throughout the district. In accepting the call the Alderman says he recognizes no political organization, clique or Ring, but stands upon a high protective tariff. 1t

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In a test suit brought by the Goodyear Rubber Company to establish the validity of their patent for hard rubber such as is used for dental plates, which was argued before a full bench of the United States Circuit in the Eastern district of Michigan, on November 5th, 6th and 7th, the court has just given a decision affirming the validity of the patent. B. T. Lee, of New York, argued the case for the company, and J. F. Follett, of Cincinnati, and C. C. Burt, of Jackson, Mich., for the defendants.

FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111⅛
U.S. Sixes, 1881	119⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	113
Five-Twenties, 1864	115
Five-Twenties, 1865	117½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	117½
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120⅜
Ten Forties	1 3⅝
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114⅛
Currency Sixes	116⅝
New Five Per Cents	113

STOCKS.

Western Union	83¼
Adams Express	114⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	82
American Express	62
United States Express	64
Pacific Mail	34½
New York Central	100⅝
Erie	27⅝
Harlem	130⅜
Michigan Central	81
Michigan Southern	80⅝
Union Pacific	35½
Illinois Central	98
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96½
Northwestern	66¾
Northwestern preferred	85⅝
Northwestern common	43⅝
Rock Island	101½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	56⅝
Toledo and Wabash	28⅛
Fort Wayne	84½
Chicago and Alton	101
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝
C. C. and I. C.	9⅝

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 16—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	113
Five-Twenties, 1864	115
Five-Twenties, 1865	117½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868	120⅝
New Fives	113
Ten-Forties	114⅛
Currency Sixes	116⅝

STATE BONDS.

Canton	59
Western Union Telegraph	83⅛
Quick Silver	34½
Adams Express	114⅝
Fargo	82
American Express	62
United States Express	64
Pacific Mail	34½
New York Central	100⅝
Erie	27⅝
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	130⅜
Harlem preferred	132
Michigan Central	81⅛
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	88⅜
Northwestern common	46⅝
Northwestern preferred	85
Rock Island	101⅜
New Jersey Central	100⅛
St. Paul	37⅜
St. Paul preferred	56⅝
Toledo and Wabash	28⅛
Toledo and Wabash preferred	43
Fort Wayne	84½
Terre Haute	9⅜
Terre Haute preferred	22½
R. R. and P.	80
Pittsburgh and Erie	104⅜
Chicago and Alton preferred	103
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅛
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	92½
Hannibal and Quincy	107⅜
Lake Shore	80½
Panama	96
Illinois Central	98
Union Pacific	35½
Central Pacific	96
Union	92¼
Hartford and Erie	9⅝
Delaware & Lackawana	107⅞

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, December 17, 1874.

REMARKS—We have nothing of special importance to communicate to our readers; the volume of trade was not large; buyers were shy and are confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants; the result was we have no large sales to record; the general impression is that trade will revive before the middle of January; we hope this view of the situation may be correct; our rivers are again on the decline; there is, however, as much water as business. Flour—The market was a dull one; prices were not quotably lower; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Bacon—All things considered the market was moderately active and a fair business was transacted; holders are evidently well pleased with the situation. Game—The market is well supplied with the various kinds and prices are reasonable and the weather favorable for handling. Butter—Choice roll mantains previous prices; the top has evidently been reached; the next thing in order is lower prices. Apples—Are in good supply; prices are without change; the bottom has no doubt been reached. Potatoes—Are steady; prices are unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,690	Apples, bbls	155
Oats, sks	1,110	Butter, pkgs	45
Wheat, sks	170	Hay, bales	195
Rye, sks	340	Corn, sks	780
Barley, sks	192	Bacon, tcs	15

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—We can report fair receipts. This, however, was the situation for some time past; stocks are evidently accumulating. There is, however, little prospect of lower prices prevailing; the current rates are $1 50, 2@2 75 per barrel as per quality.

ASHES—Dealers report a quiet market. The sales were small and prices unchanged.

ALES—Dealers report a dull market and trade very unsatisfactory. The card rates are: India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10 00; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was ample and a fair business was transacted at 60@65c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was fair and sales were regular; the former at $2 12@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

BEESWAX—The market was steady but not very active active; the rates were 28@32c per lb.

BEANS—The supply was in excess of the demand; the market was a dull one and prices are very unsatisfactory; we quote fair to medium at $1 90@2 00; prime to choice $2 10@2 15 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand was limited and sales were of a similar description; we note sales in a jobbing way at 3½@3¾c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The market was a good deal excited. The advance we have before noted has been maintained and holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; the present rates are; choice green 10@10½c; good green 9@9½c; red topped 8½@8¾c; common 7½c per lb.

BAGGING—Dealers report a good local demand; the current rates are: Penn mill two bushel 35c; two half do 40c; three do 48c each.

BUTTER—The demand has been well maintained, although prices have undergone no quotable change; holders appear more anxious to sell. The asking rates for the various kinds are: prime to choice roll 30@33c; fair to medium 20@25c; common 12@15c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market was steady; the card rates are: ½ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; lb. do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per pound.

CHEESE—The market was devoid of animation; the supply keeps pace with the demand; the current rates are: prime Ohio factory 16@16½c; New York goshen 17@17½c; Ohio sweitzer 17@18c per lb.

CHESTNUTS—Are dull; prices nominal at $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

COKE—The dullness we have before noted continues; we quote nominally at $2 50@2 75 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was up with the demand; the current rates are $10, 12@14 06 per barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling in a jobbing way at $7 50 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—We are reported an improved demand; apples 5@7c per lb; peaches (halves) 8½@9c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are selling at 7½@8c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh ones are held at 28@29c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one; sales were confined to the wants of the home trade; we quote white winter wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6@6 25; red winter $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 50; Graham flour —; corn meal $3 40@3 70 per barrel.

GROCERIES—We have to report a quiet market, the sales being small and restricted to the wants of the home market; buyers for some time past have been purchasing sparingly, merely to meet their current wants. The current rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c; Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¼c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9½c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 9½@10c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangcon per lb 7¼c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 80c; prime 75c; good 70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11¾c per lb; currants 7¾c per lb; prunes 13@13¾c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, 1⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sun. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The receipts are steadily increasing, there being a good supply of most articles in the market. Wheat maintains the rates that were current for some days, viz: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white at $1 35@1 38 per bushel; extra Michigan $1 25@1 27, Ohio do $1 20@1 23; amber $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 15@1 18. Corn—The market is reported steady at 77@78c for shelled, high mixed, and yellow; low mixed, 75@76c; ear 75@77c for prime yellow. Oats are held firmly; the receipts are increasing; we quote white at 65@66½c; mixed 63@66c. Rye—The market was steady with sales at $1 05@1 10 per bushel. Barley—The market was unsettled and prices nominal at $1 35@1 40 per bushel.

GAME—The market contains an ample supply; prices are weak and tending downward; we hear of sales at the following: venison saddles at 16@18c per lb; whole deer 10@12c; prairie chickens $3 50 per dozen; pheasants $4 00 per dozen; quail $1 00@1 25 do; wild turkeys $1 50@2 00 each; wild ducks $4 00 per dozen; rabits 30@40c per pair; squirrels 25@30c do.

HAY—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; we note sales at $20@24 per ton; wagon hay sold at $25@30 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady at $5 per bbl.

POULTRY—The supply was in excess of the demand; prices are too unsettled to quote.

POTATOES—Dealers report a fair trade demand; we quote peach blows from store at 90@95c per bushel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand was fair and sales were regular at the following: Bacon—The market was reported easy. We quote shoulders 10¾@10½c per lb; rib sides are quoted at 14@14½c; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15c. Hams—There is a fair supply and prices are unchanged; we quote plain sugar cured at 14c per lb and firm at quotations; shoulders are scarce at 11c per lb; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¾@14c; dried beef 14¾@15c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen. Mess pork—The market is strong and prices are steady; we quote at $22 50 per bbl. Lard—There is a fair amount of lard coming in and the market is steady; we quote prime lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, 15c per lb; half barrels 15¾c; in buckets 16c; in 3 lb caddies 17¾c; in 5 lb do., 17¼c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do., 17¾c; in 6 lb do., 17½c per lb.

LARD OIL—There is rather a slack inquiry for lard oil, and we quote extra No 1 winter strained at $1 07@1 10 per gallon.

TALLOW—We quote sales at 8@9c per pound for choice; city medium, 7@7½c per pound. Demand good and market firm.

SALT—In good supply; we can report sales by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

SEEDS—Are dull and prices unsettled.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 17, 1874.

REMARKS—The feeling in the petroleum market continues moderately good with a fair amount of transactions. Crude oil yesterday showed an upward tendency and showed an advance of 1@2c over the previous day; quotations for Union and United at wells, refined a shade lower in the market for spot and Philadelphia delivery, while New York reports showed a firmer feeling and better prices demanded.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 60@62½c; do buyers' option January 67½c; do at river 90c; United at wells 57½c; immediate shipment, at river at 82½c.

The sales made are as follows at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls	United at river	90 c
1,000 bbls	United b. o. Jan. at wells	67½c
2,800 bbls	United at wells	60@60¼c
2,000 bbls	Union at wells	57½c

REFINED.

The market was a shade weaker; prices have a declining tendency for Philadelphia delivery; we quote at 9@9¼c on board the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined spot and December delivery is quoted at 11¼@11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 11¼c.

OIL BARRELS

Market dull and prices nominal.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 16.—The Courier says: There was a firmer feeling in the market at the close, prices ranging slightly better at all points.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

3,000 bbls spot	82½c
1,000 bbls spot	83¾c

OIL CITY.

2,000 bbls	spot	82½c
1,000 do	do do	83¾c

PARKER'S.

2,600 do	United at wells	61¼c
800 do	do do	60 c
1,000 do	do b. o. January	67½c
1,000 bbls	do do river delivery	90 c
2,000 bbls	United, immediate shipment	57½c

NEW YORK, December 16—Closing of the 15th: Petroleum—The increased amount of freight room available tends to increase the demand but with somewhat better prices asked; business is restricted; crude in bulk sales were 500 bbls at 5¼c; refined is quoted at 11¼@11¾c; cases 16¼@16¾c, sales of 2,000 refined for the balance of this month delivery 13¾c city Naphtha 10½@10¾c; Philadelphia highest prices asked; refined is quoted at 11¼c.

TITUSVILLE, December 16.—Market dull and no sales yet; 82½@83¾c.

OIL CITY, December 16.—The market was nominal at 80@81¼c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 16.—Market quiet; held at 75c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 16.—Market dull and quiet; held at 75c.

TIDIOUTE, December 16.—Market steady; 50c bid; 52½c asked at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING, December 16.—United 62½c; immediate shipment 82½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Market quiet; S. W. at 11¼c; crude 8¼c in bbls; cases 16¼c; sales none; futures not quoted.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied with stock. The demand for choice cattle was active and sales were liberal, exceeding even the previous week; notwithstanding the large supply of poultry and game on sale people will have their beef, particularly if it is something nice. Of course buyers held off as long as they could in order to force down prices, but holders of good cattle failed to view things in that light and refused to make concessions in order to effect sales. The result was cattle brought fully as much as the previous week. There are some very fine Christmas cattle coming through now, weighing from 1,800 to 2,200 lbs; these could not be brought here at less than 8¼ to 9c per lb. some few extra 1,500 to 1,800 lb cattle sold at $7 to $7 50; common and medium cattle were very hard to sell; it was only on account of the run being light that prices on this class of stock were kept steady.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 00	@6 25
Choice 1,300 lbs	5 75	@5 90
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 25	@5 50
Choice 1,100 lbs	4 75	@5 00
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 00	@4 50
Stockers	2 25	@4 00
Bulls	2 25	@3 50

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep in the market with no material change in prices. There was some extra good 135 lb sheep in the market for which 6¾c were offered, but they went through in first hands. Market dull.

The rates for the various kinds were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 120 to to 140	$6 25@6 62
Extra 100 to 110 lbs	5 50@6 00
Fair 80 to 90 lbs fine wool	4 00@4 75
Common 70 to 85 lbs	3 00@3 50

The arrivals were 343 cars of cattle; 197 cars of hogs and 92 cars of sheep. The sales of cattle were 3,524 head.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was 14 cars less than last week, but there was plenty in the market for the demand. The market ruled steady, prices not ranging over 10c during the week. At present the pens are pretty well cleaned out and it looks now as though we would have a good market next week as there are but few reported coming.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 50@7 75
Best Yorkers	6 00@6 75
Stags and old sows	5 00

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874.

CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle were the smallest we have had for some time, being less than 800 head all told. The market taken as a whole was a good one, although at the opening the prospect was not a favorable one, but as soon as buyers made the discovery that the number on sale would fall below the demand activity was the order of the day; of course there were those on hand that must have their grumble, let the rates be high or low. They seem to exist on growling. Among the cattle offered were some fancy lots for Christmas purposes that realized good figures as game just now is very plenty and can be purchased at low figures. Butchers do not require the same amount of cattle as on other occasions. Common stock was dull, in fact they did not appear to be wanted; we heard of one show bullock that weighed 4,500 lbs, selling at 15c net and one of 2,000 lbs at 9c net; other sales were made at various prices.

The following are the rates that were current:

PRICES.

Prime to extra, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 50	
Christmas cattle	7 50@9 00	
Medium to good do	do	5 50@6 00
Fair	4 50@5 00	
Bulls	3 00@3 25	

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was a large one, the heaviest we have had for a long time; this is unusual when the season is taken into consideration. The offerings, however, were made up largely of the medium and common grades and white prime fat sheep was in good demand; the reverse was the situation in regard to the other kinds.

The range of prices were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime fat sheep	$5 75@6 00
Good fat sheep	5 50
Medium to good	4 50@5 00
Common, per head	1 50@2 00

Lambs of good quality sold nearly at full prices; say 6c per lb. Other sales were made down to $3 per head.

HOGS.

The offerings were large. The market was firm and prices were uniform. We quote in a retail way $6 75@7 50 per cwt gross as per quality and condition.

FRESH COWS.

Were in very limited supply to day, and what were here, were rather common in point of quality; good milkers continue scarce and are selling readily at strong prices, say $50@60, and anything extra may be quoted at $65@70.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a very fair demand for good heavy calves weighing from 125 to 150 lbs and but few of this kind offering; quotable at 6½@7c per lb. For little thin calves there is not much inquiry, and they have to be sold at low rates, say 5@5½c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Money was active and higher, advancing to 5 per cent. with closing business at 4. Prime mercantile paper 6@7½. Sterling steady at 484½@485 for sixty days and 490 for sight. Customs receipts $188,000.

Gold opened at 111¾, closed at 111¾; these two were the extremes of the day. Carrying rates 1@1½ per cent. Borrowing flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $125,000. Clearings $41,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers are one million. It is reported that another million gold will be transferred to California this week. Governments active and strong.

Stocks opened steady but soon became strong and advanced ¼ to 1 per cent.; subsequently there was a slight falling off on rumors of failures which was followed by a full recovery consequent upon Washton advices to the effect that the banking and currency committee had reported adversely on the bill increasing the tax on national bank circulation. The market closed active and strong with chief interest in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Northwest. Sales of stock to-day amounted to 133,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 11,000 Northwest Common, 5,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohios, 20,000 Wabash and 10,000 Union Pacific.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Cotton dull at 14⅜@14½c; futures closed steady; sales 39,000 bales as follows: December 13⅞@29-32c; February 14¼c; March 14⅜c; April 15 1-32c; May 15⅝@13-32c; June 15⅝@21-32c; July 15 29-32@15 1-16c. Flour—limited demand; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine western and state $4@4 50; common to good $4 75@5 15; good to choice $5@5 60; white wheat extra $5 60@6 15; St. Louis $5@8 00; extra Ohio $4 65@6 40. Wheat dull; receipts 10,000 bushels: No 1 spring $1 17@1 23; No 2 Chicago $1 08@1 10; No 2 Milwaukee $1 12@1 13. Rye flour steady at $4 20@5 50. Corn meal quiet at $4 20@4 75. Rye quiet at 92@95c. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn dull; buyers favor mixed western old at 93¼@94c; store do afloat 96c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 8,000 bushels; mixed western 68@70c; white 67@71c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm at 35@45c. Coffee quiet: Rio 17@19½c. Sugar dull at 8@8¼c. Molasses—New Orleans steady at 60@66c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and steady at 11¼c; crude 5¼c. Rosin quiet at $2 25@2 30. Turpentine dull at 34½@35c. Eggs firm at 28@29c. Leather steady. Wool firm at 40@65c. Pork dull at $20 96½. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet; pickled shoulders 7¾c; middles unsettled at 10@10¾c. Lard firm at 13¼@7-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Clover seed $10 04 per bag. Whiskey firmer at $1 01@1 01¼.

DRY GOODS.

The package trade in domestic goods continues slow, but there is a fair order demand from the interior. Brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels and satteens in steady request at unchanged prices. Chintz, side band and delaine style prints in continued demand. Woolens are less active. Kentucky jeans and low grade black repellants fairly active. Foreign goods remain quiet.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No 1 spring 91c; No 2 88c cash; 88¾c seller January; 89¾c seller February; No 3 83c; rejected 78c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed, old, 77½c cash; 72¾c seller May; new 67c cash; 67¼c seller January; rejected, old, 65c; new 63c; Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 53¾@53½c; rejected 47@47½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 95c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 $1 21¾@1 22½; No. 3, $1 11. Dressed Hogs firm at $7 70@8. Provisions active, unsettled and irregular. Pork sold at $18 80@18 90 cash; $19 10@19 40 seller February, closing firm at outside figures. Lard—demand active and prices advanced to $13 for spot; $13 15 seller February. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders 6¼c; short ribs 9¼c; short clear 9¾c, all loose spot, partly cured. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 97c. On call board this afternoon wheat closed at 88¼c seller January Corn unchanged. Pork $18 85 cash; $19 30 seller February. Lard $13 25 seller February.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 13¾c. Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect; red $1 12. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 70@72c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 58@62c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 10@1 12. Barley quiet and unchanged. Eggs—demand fair and market firm. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Cheese steady and in moderate demand. Pork dull and unsettled; sales at $18 50 spot or seller January. Lard closed firmer; steam 12¾@12⅞c, kettle steady at 14c. Bulk meats dull and nominally held at 6¾c, 9¼c, 9¾c, 9¾@9¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats dull and lower; shoulders 6¼@6¾c; hams 10½@10¾c. Whisky in fair demand and market held at 96c; closing at 97c bid.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, December 16.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; No 2 white wabash $1 14; extra white Michigan $1 15; amber $1 10. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 72c; seller January 71¾c; low mixed 71c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed $5 60.

WOOL.

BOSTON, December 16.—Wool was in steady demand with a very firm feeling and a fair prospect of higher prices at an early day, as stocks at all points are quite small for the season. Good lines X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania are difficult to find under 55c. The bulk of the stock is held above the prices. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces are firm and continue in demand at 49@52c. Combing and delaine selections steady at 55@62½c. Superfine and extra pulled 40@55c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour easier at $4 25@4 50. Wheat dull at $1 02½@1 08. Corn firmer at 66¼@68c. Oats firm at 57½@59c. Barley dull at $1 15@1 30. Rye steady at $1 02. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork dull at $19 75; dry salt very dull, and no demand. Lard dull at 12¾c. Hogs—Packers are out of the market; there were only a few sales, ranging at $6 25@7 Cattle quiet and unchanged; prime to extra native steers $5@5 75; medium to good $3@5 50.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Petroleum strong; refined 11¼c; crude 8¼@8¼c. Seeds—clover $8½@10. Provisions weak. Pork $21@21 50; Lard steady at 13¾@14¼c. Flour steady; Pennsylvania family $5 50@6 25; high grades $6 50@7 10. Wheat unchanged. Rye weak at $1. Corn dull; yellow 80c. Oats dull; white 67c; mixed 64@65c. Whisky dull at $1 01. Butter steady; prime western 33@35c; choice rolls 30@32c. Cheese unchanged; Eggs easy; western 29@30c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, December 16.—Flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee 92½c; No. 2 88¼c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 51c. Corn lower and more active; No. 2 mixed in store 65c. Rye steady; No. 1 96¾ 97c. Barley unsettled; No 2 $1 27. No. 3 $1 09.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, December 16.—Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white car lots 8¼c; Ohio State test 10c; small lots 1@2c higher.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton dull at 13¼@13½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn active at 86@87c. Oats firm at 72@73c. Pork and bulkmeats unchanged. Lard dull; kettle 14½@15¼c. Dressed hogs 8c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, December 16.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 22; extra white Michigan $1 40. Corn steady; new high mixed 92c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, December 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; extra $1 15¼. Corn quiet at 74c. Oats quiet at 55½@57½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs $6 50@6 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., December 16.—Consols for money 91⅜@91¾; for account 92@92¼; 5-20s, '65, 106¼; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central 93; Erie 25; preferred, 38s. Tallow 46s 9d.

PARIS, December 16.—Rentes 61 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 7¼@7⅜d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export; 8,900 bales American

Breadstuffs quiet. Refined petroleum 9@9½s; beef 80s; bacon long clear m. 51s 6d.

ANTWERP, December 16.—Petroleum—Refined 27d.

COTTON GOODS

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No. 1, 44 Sheetings	11	Penn Mill 3 bush bags. White Carpet chain, fine	31
Nanatook, 4-4 sheet'g	10½	Colored carpet chain, fine	30
Pittsburgh Family 4-4 sheeting	10	Cotton batting	16@1
Juniata B, fine, 4-4 sheeting	9½	Cottonades	38
Penn Mill 2 bush bags	35		
Penn Mill 2½ bush Penn	42		

DIED.

STEWART—At his residence in Robinson township, JAMES H. STEWART, December 14, at 9 o'clock, in the sixty-third year of his age.

YEAGER—On Friday at four and a half A. M., GEORGE YEAGER, aged fifty-three years.

KAERCHER—Wednesday morning, December 16, at 8:15 o'clock, MRS. MARY KAERCHER, wife of the late C. M. Kaercher, Esq., in her seventieth year.

RICHARDSON—On Thursday morning, December 10th, at his late residence on East street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, HUGH RICHARDSON, in his fifty-fifth year.

IRWIN—On Thursday, December 10 at 1 45 A. M., SARAH, wife of John Irwin and daugh